NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, *at No. 52 North Market Street, (at the Agricultural Warehouse).*—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, *Editor.*

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COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ORIGIN OF THE BARTLETT PEAR.

Mr RUSSELL.—When the Bartlett pear was first introduced to public notice, there were various opinions respecting its origin. Many persons believed it to be a native variety, accidentally raised from seed; while others considered it a foreign fruit, the name of which (as is too frequently the case) was lost. During several years, I have sedulously endeavored to trace the derivation of this justly celebrated pear. I examined all my own varieties, procured specimens of most of the foreign pear trees in the public nurseries, and grafts from many private collections, but was unable to identify the Bartlett with any other fruit of authentic name. About two years since, I was struck with its resemblance to the description of *Williams' Bon Chretien*,—a pear raised from seed in England about thirtyfive years since,—I was convinced, that if not a native seedling, it would eventually be identified with this fruit.—Williams' Bon Chretien is described as follows in the 7th Edition of Forsyth:

'WILLIAMS' BON CHRETIEN.—This is a seedling (pear from Williams' Nursery at Turnham Green,) originally from Berkshire. It resembles a summer Bon Chretien, but is more juicy; it is a great bearer and ripens in (August on walls) September. This pear will be a valuable acquisition to the market gardeners, as it immediately succeeds the Windsor pear. It is of a large irregular pyramidal shape; the eye not sunk, of a pale green color, spotted with darker green and russet brown, turning yellowish, and faintly tinged with red next the sun when fully ripe; the flesh whitish, tender, and full of sweet and perfumed juice.'

The reader will at once perceive the near resemblance of the two fruits. In the spring of 1829, I procured a small tree of Williams' Bon Chretien, in order, by comparing the leaf and growth, to test the justness of my opinion. This tree however did not survive the removal, and in the spring of the present year, I obtained two of the same variety, one from WILLIAM PRINCE of Flushing, who received it from the late Mr BRADDICK, the other from BUEL & WILSON of Albany, by whom it was imported from the London Horticultural Society. As soon as the leaves expanded, I perceived those two were alike, that they possessed all the richness and beauty of foliage which distinguishes the Bartlett, and were so perfectly similar to it in every respect, that no person would hesitate to recognise them as the same. The transactions of the London Horticultural Society, vol. 2d Page 250, contain a figure and description of Williams' Bon Chretien, which I here copy.

'*Account of a New Pear, called* Williams' Bon Chretien; *in a Letter to Joseph Sabine, Esq. Secretary.* By WILLIAM HOOKER, Esq. F. H. S.'

'Dear Sir—I beg leave to lay before the Horticultural Society, an account which I have obtained, at your request, of a variety of *Pear*; specimens of which were communicated to the Society in August last, by Mr Richard Williams of Turnham Green, and much approved.'

'This *Pear*, which has been called by Mr AITON, (in his Epitome of the Hortus Kewensis,) *Williams' Bon Chretien*, appears to have sprung from seed, in the garden of Mr Wheeler, a schoolmaster at Aldermaston in Berkshire, about twenty years ago, and was suffered to remain, in order to prove the value of its fruit. Subsequently grafts have been extensively dispersed, and many trees are now in Mr Williams' nursery and other gardens around London. I have added the following description.

'The trees of this variety are of vigorous growth, and fertile habit; their branches remarkably erect and straight, until bent by the weight of fruit. *Leaves* broad, deep green, very sharply serrated. *Fruit* of an irregular pyramidal and somewhat truncated form; large, being from 3 to 4½ inches in length, and 2 to 3 inches in width at the widest part near the head. The *Eye* is inserted on the summit, and never sunk in a hollow cavity, as in the other varieties called *Bon Chretiens*. The *Stalk* is very gross or fleshy, about three fourths of an inch in length. The *Color* of the fruit is pale green, spotted over with a mixture of darker green and russet brown, becoming yellowish, and faintly tinged with red on the side next the sun when fully ripe. The *Flesh* is whitish, very tender and delicate, abounding with juice, which is sweet, and agreeably perfumed. Ripens in *August* when trained to a west wall, but on standard trees it is from three weeks to a month later.

'This *Pear* I would recommend to the notice of the Horticultural Society as superior to any of its season with which I am acquainted. It immediately succeeds the *Jargonelle*, and is earlier than, as well as much superior to, the *Doyenne* or *White Beurrée*, and resembles in flavor the *Summer Musked Bon Chretien*. Its merits over the latter variety are, that on standard trees, as well as when trained, it seldom fails to produce fruit in abundance.

'The drawing which accompanies this, was taken from specimens which ripened on a west wall, and may be considered an average size; but I have seen fruit of this variety weighing from ten to twelve ounces.

I remain, Dear Sir,
most respectfully and sincerely yours,
Nov. 30, 1816. WILLIAM HOOKER.'

Being told that Mr JAMES CARTER of Boston had procured trees from England for Mr BREWER, the former owner of the Bartlett Estate, in Roxbury, I called on him. He informed me that he was in London, about 25 years ago, and had purchased a number of Pear Trees for Mr BREWER: and as his object was to obtain what was then rare and valuable, there can be no doubt that the tree now called the Bartlett was in this collection. In my own mind I am fully convinced. Those gentlemen who may entertain a different opinion, will not easily account for the appearance, in this country and in England, of two pears so nearly resembling each other in the wood, the leaf, the fruit, and the time of ripening.

I would recommend, to such as are less confident than myself, to insert buds of both pears in the bearing branches of the same tree.—In two or three years, they will find that the best of all our summer pears, and Williams' Bon Chretien, are the same. R. M.

Salem, June, 1830.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract of a Letter from an eminent Horticulturist at Albany to the Editor of the New England Farmer.

Our pears, apples and quinces, and even the double flowering almond, suffer severely this season, from what I consider the poison of some unknown insect. The injury is in proportion to the thriftiness of growth; the pear suffering most, and the others in the order named. I have been obliged to head down almost literally many pears to prevent the total death of the tree. We have had rain daily in June for four days. The hardier crops, except on wet lands, are luxuriant; but the more tender kinds, as Indian corn and vines, are very unpromising. It has rained constantly for 24 hours, and there is yet no indication of its stopping. The earth is filled with water, and I apprehend our intervales will be flooded, to the great detriment of our farmers.

REMARKS ON VEGETABLES.

NASTURTIUM.

The blossoms of Nasturtium have been observed to emit electric sparks towards evening, which was first noticed by the daughter of the illustrious Linnæus, who could not credit the account until he had seen the phenomenon. It is seen most distinctly with the eye partly closed.

The flowers, as well as the young leaves, are used in salads, being of a warm, spicy, agreeable taste, and an excellent antiscorbutic. The nasturtium blossom is servicable in a weakness, or pain of the stomach, proceeding from cold and flatulences.

ONION.

Pliny recommends onions to be kept in corn or chaff, and informs us, that the Romans made poultices of onions and barleymeal, for those who had watery eyes. He says, onions clear the sight by the tears they draw: they used them to cure the sting of serpents and other reptiles, and the juice was given to those who suddenly became speechless.

The many domestic purposes to which this strong scented vegetable is applied at the present time, are known to every one: its nature is to attenuate thick viscid juices; consequently, a plentiful use of it in cold phlegmatic constitutions must prove beneficial. Many people shun onions on account of the strong disagreeable smell they communicate to the breath: this may be remedied by eating walnuts, or a few raw parsley leaves, immediately after, which will effectually overcome the scent, and cause them to set more easy on the stomach.

GARLIC.

Every part of the garlic, but more especially the root, has an acrimonious and almost caustic taste; it abounds in sharp subtile particles, which render its odor so powerful and penetrating, that, if it be applied to the feet, its scent is soon discovered in the breath, and when taken internally, its smell is communicated through the pores of the skin, even to the fingers. Hence in cold and

phlegmatic habits it proves a powerful expectorant, diuretic, and emmenagogue, and, if the patient is kept warm, a sudorific.

This pungent root warms and stimulates the solids, and attenuates tenacious juices, by its penetrating powers. It is said, that if a clove of it be kept in the mouth, it is an effectual preservative against infection. The Hungarians esteem it the most efficacious preventive, against pestilential disorders.

Sir William Temple, in his treatise on Health and Long Life, says, 'Garlic has, of all plants, the greatest strength, affords the most nourishment, and supplies most spirits to those who eat little flesh. It is of great virtue in colics, a great strengthener of the stomach upon decays or indigestion; and I believe, (if there be any such,) a specific remedy in the gout. I have known great testimonies of this kind within my acquaintance, and have never used it myself upon this occasion without an opinion of some success or advantage.'

If garlic be boiled, and given to chickens with their food, it will generally prevent that pest of the feathered tribe, the pip.

PARSLEY.

Parsley seed should be sown in the spring; it remains six weeks in the earth; it never appears in less than forty days, nor does it often exceed fifty; thus it takes longer to vegetate than any other known seed of vegetables; but it is observed that old seed comes up earlier than new.

We are told by ancient authors, that when fish became sickly in ponds or stews, it was a common practice to throw in parsley, which greatly revived them.

This herb is good for sheep that have eaten a kind of wild ranunculus, which causes a worm to destroy their liver. It is also said to be an excellent remedy to preserve sheep from the rot, provided they are fed twice a week, for two or three hours each time, with this herb. Parsley has been sometimes cultivated in fields for this purpose; but hares and rabbits are so fond of it, that they will come from a great distance to feed upon it; so that those who wish to draw hares on their estates have only to sow parsley in their parks or fields.

To preserve parsley for the seasoning of meats, &c, let it be gathered on a dry day, and immediately put into a tinned roasting screen, and placed close to a large fire; it will then soon become brittle, when it may be rubbed fine, and put into glass bottles for use.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

GROWTH AND MANUFACTURE OF SILK.

Mr Spencer, of New York, from the Committee on Agriculture, to which the subject had been referred, made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Agriculture, who were instructed by a resolution, to inquire into the expediency of adopting measures to extend the cultivation of the white mulberry tree in the United States: to promote the culture of silk, by introducing the necessary machinery for reeling the same from cocoons and for acquiring and disseminating practical knowledge therein, made the following report in part;

That the committee have been greatly aided in their inquiries on these important subjects by essays, published recently, by Mr John D'Homergue, a native of France, who came to the United States during the last Summer. Mr D'Homergue, being unacquainted with our language has been assisted in the writing these essays by Peter S. Du Ponceau, Esq. of whom it is unnecessary to speak, he being extensively known as a gentleman of the most patriotic views, possessing great scientific attainments, and an unblemished character. The committee, therefore, consider these essays, and the facts contained in them, as entitled to high confidence.

Among the facts developed are several of an important nature. It appears that American silk is superior in quality to that produced in other countries. In France and Italy, twelve pounds of cocoons are required to produce one pound of raw silk, whilst eight pounds of American cocoons will produce one pound of raw silk. The cocoons cannot be exported to a foreign market from several causes; their bulk, their liability to spoil by mouldering on shipboard, and because they cannot be compressed without rendering them incapable of being afterwards reeled.

It is further demonstrated in these essays, and in a memorial lately presented by the manufacturers of silk stuffs of Lyons, in France, to the Minister of commerce and manufactures, that the art of filature can only be acquired by practical instruction, by some one intimately acquainted with, and accustomed to that process. That no human skill or ingenuity, unaided by practical instruction, is capable of acquiring that art, to any profitable extent. It is made manifest, that, although the culture of silk has been carried on for many years in some parts of the United States, and more particularly in Connecticut, it has been conducted very unprofitably, compared with what the results might have been, if the art of filatures had been understood. The sewing silk made in Connecticut is from the best of silk, and is, after all, quite inferior to that of France and Italy; in these latter countries, sewing silk is manufactured from imperfect cocoons, or from refuse silk. It appears, also, that, unless the silk is properly reeled from the cocoons, it is never afterwards susceptible of use in the finer fabrics.

It is a gratifying consideration to the committee, that the benefits from the culture of silk and the acquisition of the art of reeling the same, will be common to every part of the United States. The climate of every State in the Union, is adapted to the culture of silk; hatching the eggs of the silk worm may be accelerated or retarded to suit the putting forth the leaves of the mulberry. That tree is easily propagated from the seeds of the fruit, and is adapted to almost any soil.

The committee regard the general culture of silk as of vast national advantage in many points of view. If zealously undertaken and prosecuted, it will, in a few years, furnish an article of export of great value; and thus the millions paid by the people of the United States, for silk stuffs will be compensated for by the sale of our raw silk. The importation of silk, during the year which ended on the 30th of September, 1828 amounted to $8,463,563, of which $1,274,46 were exported; but, in the same year, the exportation of bread stuffs from this country amounted only to $5,414,665, leaving a balance against us of nearly two millions. The committee anticipate, that, at a period not remote, when we shall be in possession of the finest material produced in any country, the manufacture of silk stuffs will necessarily be introduced into the United States.

The culture of silk promises highly moral benefits in the employment of poor women and children in a profitable business, whilst it will detract nothing from agricultural or manufacturing labor. The culture of silk would greatly benefit those States which have abundant slave labor, the value of whose principal productions, particularly in the article of cotton, has been depressed by over production. It is well ascertained, that, although France produces within herself much silk, she pays annually more than $20,000,000 for imported silk. The committee have been unable to ascertain the amount of raw silk purchased from other countries in England, but they are satisfied the amount is large; and that, in these countries alone, a ready market can be found for all the raw silk raised in the United States for many years to come.

BENEFITS FROM A TASTE FOR GARDENING.

I think nothing contributes more to the sobriety, comfort and cleanliness of a laborer, than a taste for gardening, when it can be instilled, and which, I think, a proprietor ought to promote by every means in his power. I have seldom known a laborer who was fond of and kept his garden neat, whose house and family also, were not so, and who did not spend his leisure hours with them, and in his garden, instead of in the alehouse. I have generally found them fond of gardening; but, for want of sufficient knowledge, they often get disgusted by their not succeeding to their wishes.—*Eng pap.*

GOOSEBERRIES.

The editor of the Richmond Whig, recently saw a gooseberry four inches in circumference.—The gentleman in whose garden it grew, procured two years ago a number of choice kinds from Prince's garden, New York, and cultivated them with great care.

The first year, the 'Golden Prince' and 'Rough Yellow,' produced several berries, measuring from 2½ to 3½ inches in circumference. This season the 'Golden Prince' has increased in size half an inch, measuring 4 inches. The 'Hamilton Green' produces very fine berries measuring from 3½ to 4 inches round. The 'White Rock' is a beautiful berry, perfectly transparent, of good size, from 3 to 3½ inches in circumference, and overloaded with fruit.

From the Tribune.

KENTUCKY HAMS.—The Kentuckians have commenced the manufacture of chestnut hams, and the experiment, (conducted probably by a Connecticut joiner, though Kentucky claims the credit) has been as successful as any other in the wooden line, even in New England. For better security from worms and woodpeckers, the merchandise, like the old kind of hams, is covered with whitewashed canvass. Considered as bacon, they are sold cheap, but as fuel, the prices are rather high.

The purchaser remarked, it is said, that he would rather praise than eat them. This is an extract from the newspaper account:—

'A merchant in our town, desirous of procuring a lot of choice bacon hams, requested his agent at the Gulf to make the purchase for him from the boats passing down the Mississippi. After many fruitless inquiries of the passing craft, he met with a Kentucky Jonathan, whose loading was composed of the nicest and choicest hams, all canvassed; and the one which was shown as a sample, looked so well, and tasted so delightfully, that he made the purchase on the spot. The hams, when opened, proved to be wood, neatly turned in the shape of a hog's hind leg. —*Fort Gibson, Miss. Correspondent.*

Extracts from 'Hints addressed to the Farmers of Essex County. Published in Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society, for 1829.

'Whatever may be said of other countries and climes, the inhabitants of Essex county have no just reason to complain of the location which Providence has assigned them. Whoever traverses this county will see perhaps, as few marks of poverty as in any parts of the country, which have been as long settled, and fewer than in many parts, whose settlement has been more recent. If he does not find many examples of great wealth especially in our rural establishments, he may observe numerous indications of thrift, comfort, and substantial independence, and the reasonable rewards of enterprise, perseverance, frugality and industry. The general aspect of the country is diversified and broken, and on that account favorable to health. On a comparison of the bills of mortality in those places, where they have been so kept that this comparison could be properly made, as in Ipswich, for example, with Breslaw, in Europe,* a place deemed the most healthy on the continent, the result was greatly in favor of the longevity of this country. We should not know where to look for a population more respectable for its general intelligence, public order and good morals. These are eminent blessings, and should produce grateful contentment, and a rational use of our advantages.

We have no extraordinary fertility of soil; no rich alluvion; no deep intervale on the borders of the streams by which the country is watered. We have little sandy soil, but a great deal of a thin, hungry, gravelly surface, and a considerable extent, in scattered parcels, of low and wet swamps abounding with peat and capable of being drained and converted into productive meadow, at an expense if well managed, which may be fully remunerated by two or three of the first crops. Besides this we have considerable quantities of superior land; a good sod resting upon a clay or hard pan and retentive of the manure which is put upon it. Our bogs and swamps in the interior of the country furnish abundant means of increasing our manure and enriching our uplands; and as a large part of the country is washed by the sea, the grounds in its vicinity are benefited by the saline atmosphere; and the means of greatly increasing their fertility by muscle bed and sea-wreck are within our reach. Of these advantages many of the farmers in the neighborhood of the ocean avail themselves, and the products of some of the farms of the country, both in the interior and on the seaboard, are highly creditable to their industrious and intelligent cultivators.

We have authentic statements, by which it appears that the following amount of crops have been raised at different times in different parts of this county:—

Of Wheat—24 bushels, and 26 bushels to the acre.†

Of Indian Corn—70 bushels; 72 bushels; 71½ bushels; 90½ bushels; 93¾ bushels: 105 bushels, 6 quarts; 110 bushels; 113½ bushels; 115 bushels; 117¼ bushels.‡

Of barley—56 bushels; 51½ bushels; 52 bushels and 18 quarts.

Of Potatoes—518½ bushels.

Of Carrots—489 bushels; 864 bushels; and 878 bushels, at 56 lbs. per bushel; and 900 bushels.

Of Mangel Wurtzel—924 bushels; and 1340 bushels to an acre, at 56 lbs. per bushel.

Of Ruta Baga—688 bushels.

Of Beets—783 bushels.

Of English Turnips—636 bushels; 687 bushels; 672 bushels; 751 bushels; 814 bushels.

Of Onions—651 bushels.*

We know of a lot of six acres from which thirty tons of Hay, actually weighed, were gathered in one season; and another field of about forty acres, from which, according to the statement of respectable and disinterested individuals, the yearly crops have averaged more than one hundred and twenty tons, or three tons to an acre. We can point to a small dairy establishment† the produce of which, when all circumstances are considered, is probably not surpassed in the state, where seven of our native cows, with no extra feed whatever, have averaged a yield of 160 lbs.—each of butter in a season; and another,‡ where, with high feeding, five cows have produced 208 lbs. in a season to a cow.

We may likewise refer to the Salem Alms House Farm as an example of successful husbandry, which for the size of the farm is not surpassed in the country. We admit that they have every advantage both of labor and manure: but it is honorable, so successfully to avail themselves of these advantages. We here subjoin an account of the last year's produce, (1829) which, as we have received it from the clerk of the establishment, may be entirely relied on; 'the same being as near the quantity produced as can be ascertained, without actual weighing and measuring.'

75	tons English hay.
600	bushels corn.
4000	" potatoes.
200	" barley.
500	" turnips.
200	" beets.
600	" onions.
100	" carrots.
50	" pease in pod.
30	" beans do.
10	tons squashes.
10	" pumpkins.
300	dozen cabbages.
200	lbs. sweet marjoram.
300	" sage.
200	" balm and other herbs.
40	" garden seeds, various sorts.
50	bushels cucumbers.
3	tons melons.
100	bushels radishes.
	Broom corn for 12 dozen brooms.
500	roots celery.
300	fowls.
11600	lbs. of pork.
10	calves.
200	cords of manure.

Apples, plums, peaches, cherries, &c, but few —say 10 bushels.

STOCK KEPT ON THE FARM.

Oxen	average	number, 10
Cows	"	" 10
Horses	"	" 2
Bull	"	" 1
Hogs of all ages		80

35 acres of ground were cultivated.
50 " " mowed.

This farm contains now, probably, about 110 acres, several of which being ledge are incapable of cultivation.

These statements are honorable to the County; and if any persons would see what judgment, industry, and perseverance can effect under almost every disadvantage, let them visit the farm of Ichabod Nichols, Esq. on the Salem Turnpike, a place so aptly denominated by a traveller 'the abomination of desolation;' where in the midst of rocks and bogs, upon which a man must have had the courage of a hero, to look with the thoughts of subduing them, we find productive meadows, and well cultivated fields; and a milk establishment of upwards of thirty cows, alike creditable to the perseverance, and productive to the pocket of its indefatigable proprietor.

ORIGIN OF DISEASE.

I tell you honestly what I think is the cause of the complicated maladies of the human race; it is the gormandizing and stuffing, and stimulating their organs (the digestive) to an excess, thereby producing nervous disorders and irritations. The state of their minds is another grand cause; the fidg·ting and discontenting yourselves about what can't be helped; passions of all kinds—malignant passions pressing upon the mind, disturb the cerebral action, and do much harm.—*Abernethy.*

ONIONS A CURE FOR DROPSY.

A Glasgow paper states, that a boy in that neighborhood, afflicted with dropsy, had been entirely cured by eating onions. 'He eats onions every day, and is now walking about.'

Swiss Emigrants.—The American ships the Great Britain and the Oxford, lately sailed from Havre for New York, having a large number of Swiss agriculturalists on board. Seven or eight ships have already, within the last month, carried away from 500 to 600 laboring and industrious men. It is pleasing to observe that these Colonists, on their arrival at Havre, so far from desponding, manifest, on the contrary, an air of gladness and hope so seldom to be met with on the countenances of other strangers about to leave their country. Far from being reduced by want to expatriate themselves, most of these Swiss proceed to the United States for the sole purpose of turning to greater advantage the capitals they have acquired at home by persevering industry and extreme economy. A good many of them are known to possess from 30,000, 40,000 even to 80,000 francs ($15,000.) The cash which they have exchanged for bills, from merchants enjoying their confidence, proves the truth of this fact. They travel in wagons, containing sometimes as many as from 25 to 30 individuals, from their Cantons in Havre. On the road they have no other lodging or shelter but these wagons which on their arrival, they sell, together with their horses and gear.—*London Paper.*

Industry is sometimes poor; because, as the prophet Haggai says, she puts her wages into a purse with holes.

* Memoir of American Academy, vol. 1. p. 565.

† The average produce of wheat and rye in Great Britain is 18 bushels to the acre. See Armstrong's Treatise on Agriculture, page 31.

‡ Mr Burnham's crop of 117¼ bushels was rated at 50 lbs. to a bushel. Messieurs Littles' of 115 bushels at 56 lbs. to a bushel. Rating Messieurs Littles' crop at 50 lbs. per bushel it would be equal to 134 bushels to the acre.

* The above statements are to be found in the memoirs of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society and the Reports of the Essex Agricultural Society.

† Of Jesse Curtis of Marblehead. See Report on the Dairy for this year.

‡ Of Jesse Putnam of Danvers. See Report of Essex Agricultural Society for 1826.

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DISEASES OF HORSES.

[Continued.]

SPECIFIC OPHTHALMIA, OR MOON-BLINDNESS.

The propagation of various diseases, and this possibly more than any other, from the sire to his progeny, has not been sufficiently considered by breeders. Let a stallion that is blind, or whose sight is defective, possess every other point and quality than can be wished, yet he is worse than useless; for a very considerable proportion of his offspring will most assuredly inherit his weak eyes, or become totally blind. There is no fact better established than this.

The most frequent consequences of this disease are cloudiness of the eye, and cataract. The cloudiness is singular in its nature. It will change in twentyfour hours from the thinnest film to the thickest opacity; and as suddenly the eye will nearly regain its perfect transparency, but only to lose it, and as rapidly, a second time. The most barbarous methods have been resorted to for the purpose of removing this cloudiness. Chalk, and salt, and sugar, and even pounded glass, have been introduced into the eye mechanically to rub off the film. It was forgotten that the cloudiness was the effect of inflammation, and that means so harsh and cruel were very likely to recall the inflammation; that these rough and sharp substances must of necessity inflict excruciating pain; and that, after all, it generally is not a film on the surface of the cornea, but a dimness pervading its substance, and even sinking deep within it, and therefore not capable of being rubbed off. Where the cloudiness can be removed, it will be best effected by first abating inflammation, and then exciting the absorbents to take up the grey deposit; by washing the eye with a very weak solution of corrosive sublimate, containing not more than a grain of the sublimate to an ounce of water.

GUTTA SERENA.

Another species of blindness, and of which we spoke when describing the retina, is Gutta Serena, commonly called the *glass eye*. The pupil is more than usually dilated;—it is immoveable, and bright, and glassy. This is palsy of the optic nerve, or its expansion, the retina; and is usually produced by determination of blood to the head. We have described it as a consequence of staggers. So much pressure has been occasioned on the base of the brain, that the nerve has been injured, and its function destroyed. The treatment of Gutta Serena is quite as difficult as that of cataract. We have heard of successful cases, but we never saw one; nor should we be disposed to incur much expense in endeavoring to accomplish impossibilities. Reasoning from the cause of the disease, we should bleed and physic, and rowel. If we succeeded, it must be by constitutional treatment; but in the majority of cases, the pressure would have long ceased, although the mischief which it had effected remained. As to local treatment, the seat of disease is out of our reach.

DISEASES OF THE NOSE AND MOUTH.

NASAL GLEET, OR DISCHARGE FROM THE NOSE.

The most frequent disease of this cavity is an increased and thicker discharge of fluid from the nose. It may be properly called a Nasal Gleet. There is a constant secretion of fluid to lubricate and moisten the membrane that lines the cavity of the nose, which, under catarrh or cold, is increased in quantity, and altered in appearance and consistence. This will properly belong to our account of catarrh or cold; but that to which we immediately refer is a continued and oftentimes profuse discharge when every symptom of catarrh and fever has passed away; an almost incredible quantity of thickened mucus, of different colors:—if the horse is at grass, almost as green as the food on which he lives;—or, if he be stabled, white, straw-colored, brown, or even bloody, and sometimes evidently mingled with matter or pus; and either constantly running, or snorted out in masses many times in the day; teasing the horse, and a perfect nuisance in the stable, and to the rider. We have known this continue several months, and eventually destroy the horse.

If the discharge be not offensive to the smell, nor mixed with any matter, it is probably merely an increased and somewhat vitiated secretion from the cavities of the nose; and, all fever having disappeared, will frequently yield to small doses of blue vitriol, from one or two drachms, and given twice in the day. If fever or cough remain, the cough medicine which will hereafter be described must be combined with the tonic. If the discharge be mingled with pus, and very offensive, the vegetable tonics, gentian and ginger, may be added to the copper in doses of two drachms of the former, and one of the latter; but there is then reason to apprehend that the discharge will not be controlled, and will terminate in glanders. Turning into a salt marsh will occasionally effect a cure, when both the mineral and the vegetable tonics have failed.

GLANDERS.

The next and most formidable of all the diseases to which the horse is subject, is Glanders. It is described by writers fifteen hundred years ago, and it was then, and is now, not only a loathsome, but an incurable disease; we shall therefore principally confine ourselves to the consideration of its symptoms, nature, and causes, and prevention, and degree of contagion, and these will afford too much matter of interest to the farmer.

If we could obtain an authentic history of the glandered horse, we should find that, in the majority of instances, if the disease were bred in him, he had been dull, off his feed, losing flesh, and his coat staring; and that these appearances had for several weeks preceded the characteristic symptoms of glanders. These symptoms, however, may lead to, or be the causes of other diseases, or they may pass away, and the horse may return to perfect health. That which would be considered as the earliest, and an unquestionable symptom of glanders, would be an increased discharge from one or both nostrils; different from the discharge of catarrh, because it is usually lighter and clearer in its color, and more glutinous or sticky. When rubbed between the fingers it has, even in an early stage, a peculiar, clammy, bird-limy feel. It is not discharged occasionally and in large quantities, like the mucus of catarrh, but it is constantly running from the nostril.

It is a singular circumstance, for which no satisfactory account has yet been given, that when one nostril alone is attacked, it is in a great majority of cases the near or left. M. Dupuy, the director of the veterinary school at Toulouse, gives a most singular account of this. He says that out of eight hundred cases of glanders that came under his notice, only one was affected in the right nostril.

This discharge, in cases of infection, may continue, and in so slight a degree as to be scarcely perceptible, for many weeks or months before the health and capabilities of the horse seem to be injured. It will remain for a long time almost transparent, yet gluey; and then it will begin to be mingled with pus; retaining, however, its sticky character, and being rarely offensive in the early stages. The constant flow of this secretion, and its stickiness, with the absence of cough either before or during the discharge, will be the only symptoms. In process of time, however, pus mingles with the discharge, and then another and a characteristic symptom appears. Some of this is absorbed, and the neighboring glands become affected; and, if there be discharge from both nostrils, the glands within the under jaw will be on both sides enlarged. If the discharge be from one nostril only, the swelled gland will be found on that side alone. Glanders, however, will frequently exist at an early stage without these swelled glands, and some other diseases, as catarrh, will produce them. Then we must look out for some peculiarity about these glands, and we shall readily find it. The swelling may be at first somewhat large and diffused, but the surrounding enlargement soon goes off, and one or two small distinct glands remain; and they are not in the centre of the channel, but *adhere closely to the jaw on the affected side.*

The membrane of the nose may now be examined, and will materially guide our opinion. It will either be of a dark purplish hue, or almost of a leaden color, or of any shade between the two; or, if there be some of the redness of inflammation, it will have a purple tinge; but there will never be the faint pink blush of health, or the intense and vivid red of usual inflammation. Spots of ulceration will probably appear on the membrane covering the cartilage of the nose—not simple sore places, or streaks of abrasion, and quite superficial, but small ulcers usually approaching to a circular form, deep, with the edges abrupt and prominent. When these appearances are observed, there can be no doubt about the matter. Care should be taken, however, to ascertain that these ulcers do actually exist, for spots of mucus adhering to the membrane have been more than once taken for them. The finger should, if possible, be passed over the supposed ulcer, to determine whether it can be wiped away; and it should be recollected, as we have already hinted when describing the duct that conveys the tears to the nose, that the orifice of that duct, just within the nostril, and on the inner side of it, has been mistaken for a cancerous ulcer. This orifice is on the continuation of the common skin of the muzzle which runs a little way up the nostril, while the ulcer of glanders is on the proper membrane of the nose above; and the line of separation between the two is evident on the slightest inspection.

It is proper to state that this discharge has continued unattended by any other disease, or even by ulceration of the nostril for two or three years, and yet the horse was decidedly glandered from the beginning, and capable of propagating the malady.

When ulcers on the membrane of the nose have appeared, the constitution will be evidently affected. The horse will lose flesh; his belly will be tucked up; his coat will be unthrifty, and readily come off; cough will be heard; the appetite will be impaired; the strength will fail; the discharge

from the nose will grow more purulent, discolored, bloody, stinking; the ulcers in the nose will be larger and more numerous; and, the air-passages being obstructed, a grating, choking noise will be heard at every act of breathing. The lungs are now diseased; they are filled with tubercles or ulcerations; and the horse at length dies, an emaciated and loathsome object.

The symptoms frequently vary, and to a most puzzling degree. The discharge will be so slight as scarcely to be perceived, and known only by its stickiness; and the glands will not be in the least degree enlarged. At other times a very small enlarged gland may be found, adhering to the jaw, and may be stationary month after month, and the surgeon may be told that there has never been discharge from the nose. He will, however, be wrongly informed here; it has most assuredly existed, although perhaps to no great degree, at some former period, and he will generally without much difficulty discover it then, although perhaps in so small a quantity that the groom or carter will deny its existence; and he will principally satisfy himself with respect to it, by its gluey feeling.

SILK WORMS.

Jonathan H. Cobb, Esq. of Dedham, is now exhibiting at No. 5, Tremont House, 10,000 silk worms, feeding on Mulberry leaves, together with the eggs, cocoons, the raw silk, and the machine on which it is reeled. These singular little creatures, who furnish half the world with their richest clothing, are in themselves a great curiosity; and they become more so from the conviction that silk must, sooner or later, be a valuable source of wealth in this country. A little more knowledge of the skill and economy used in its manufacture is, we apprehend, all that is now wanting; 12 1-2 cents is the price of a single ticket, and 50 cents for the right to go in during the whole exhibition, which will last until the worms just hatched have finished their cocoons,—a period of several weeks.

In China there is a species of wild silk worm, that feed on the leaves of the oak and ash. They spin strong grey silk, from which a kind of coarse cloth is made, that will bear washing. Is Ponjee made of wild silk? The strings of musical instruments are made of it, because it is stronger and more sonorous. The Chinese Empress keeps a feast in honor of silk worms, similar to the Emperor's Feast of Agriculture; on which day she goes into the forest near the palace, and with much pomp and ceremony gathers with her own imperial hands three branches of the mulberry tree. The care of the young worms is confided to an intelligent woman, who is called *Tsam Mou*, or *Mother of the worms*. She is particular to have on very clean clothes, and not to touch wild endive, the smell of which is injurious to silk-worms; and she must wear a very thin dress, in order to judge of the suitable degree of warmth in the room; for the Chinese use no thermometer.

Leaves covered with dew, or that have in any way imbibed an unhealthy smell, are unsuitable for worms; it is likewise a pernicious habit to sprinkle the leaves to keep them fresh. The leaves should be renewed three or four times a day.

The Chinese have a prejudice that leaves kept some time in the bosom, to imbibe the moisture of the body, are excellent for silk-worms.

Silk is so plentiful in China, and labor so cheap, that all persons in easy circumstances, whether male or female, wear silk, satin, or damask; the very uniform of the soldiers is made of it. The ancient name of China, among the Romans, signified the country of Silk. The Chinese consider the chrysalis of the silk worm dainty food.—*Mass. Journal.*

WEEDS'-BANE.

To prevent the growth of weeds round fruit-trees, &c. which materially injure their productiveness, the Germans spread on the ground, particularly round the fresh-transplanted trees as far as their roots extend, the refuse stalks of flax after the fibrous part has been separated. No weeds will grow under the flax refuse, and it keeps the earth fresh and loose. Spent tan is a substitute for these stalks, which may be prevented from blowing away, by being covered with twigs.

THE ARMY WORM.

The Army Worm has made its appearance, and is very troublesome to our Farmers, who are busily engaged in digging ditches round their wheat and corn fields. We were informed by a gentleman that he killed about five barrels full of them, by dragging logs through the ditches—thus crushing them to death.—*Illinois Gazette.*

FARMERS.

The season of the year is approaching, when the old adversary, who has destroyed so much of our profits, and broken our tools, and beaten our cattle, will be hovering about our farms, and offering his services. His name is STRONG DRINK. But he is strong, only because he overthrows. He makes no man strong. We want none of his help. Our hoeing and haying and harvesting will be done better without him than with him. The times are hard, and he is an expensive companion. He will cost us more for the summer, than all our taxes for the year. Let us, therefore, at the outset, all resolve that we will not employ him. Whether we belong to Temperance Societies or not, like them or hate them, no matter, let us, this year, have nothing to do with rum or whiskey.—*American Sentinel.*

SNAKE POISON.

A Mr M'Corwick of Newton, (Ind.) publishes that pulverised charcoal made into a plaster with hog's lard, is a grand antidote to the poison of snake bites. With it he cured a child which was bitten by a copper head, in both ancles. So rapid was the progress of the poison that in five minutes after the biting, the child's tongue was swollen, and green matter ejected from the stomach; 'but the effect of the antidote was nearly as instantaneous as the poison,' and the child entirely recovered. The ointment was applied every half hour for twelve hours. One editor suggests that it might be a good application for the sting of the bee and other insects.

Mysterious Sounds.—Dr Arnott states that the crew of a ship sailing along the coast of Brazil, far out of sight of land, heard distinctly, a ringing of bells, whenever they stood on a particular place on the deck. Months afterwards it was ascertained that at that time the bells of the city of St Salvador, one hundred miles distant from the ship, had been ringing on account of a great festival. The sounds it seems were reflected from the concave surface of a wide spreading sail, which brought them to a focus as a concave mirror converges the rays of light to a point.

Importance of Chemistry.—You will allow that the rendering dyes insoluble in water, by conbining with them the astringent principle of certain vegetables, is a chemical invention, and that, without leather, our shoes, our carriages, our equipages, would be very ill made; you will permit me to say, that the bleaching and dying of wool and silk, cotton and flax, are chemical processes, and the conversion of them into different cloths is a mechanical invention; that the working of iron, copper, tin and lead, and the other metals, and the combining them in different alloys, by which almost all the instruments necessary for the turner, joiner, the stone-mason, the ship-builder, and the smith, are made, are chemical inventions; even the press, to the influence of which I am disposed to attribute as much as you can do, could not have existed in any state of perfection without a metallic alloy; the combining of alkali and sand, and certain clays and flints together, to form glass and porcelain, is a chemical process; the colors which the artist employs to frame resemblances of natural objects, or to create combinations more beautiful than ever existed in nature, are derived from chemistry; in short, in every branch of the common and fine arts, in every department of human industry, the influence of this science is felt, and we may find in the fable of Prometheus taking the flame from heaven to animate his man of clay, an emblem of the effects of fire in its application to chemical purpose in creating the activity and almost the life of civil society.—*Sir Humphry Davy's Last Days of a Philosopher.*

Gigantic Eel.—If the Americans excel in sea-serpents, the inhabitants of New South Wales carry all before them in the magnitude of their eels. The following paragraph is from a recent Hobart Town paper: —'It may not be generally known that there is a gigantic species of eel peculiar to this island, found in most of our rivers, particularly where they form ponds or still water. A gentleman who was lately bathing in the South Esk, in one of those beautiful ponds formed by that river, after swimming about some time, sat down to rest himself, as he thought, on the round trunk of a tree, lying about a foot under water. Presently the log seemed to glide from beneath him, and he saw it turn its head and eyes towards him, and swim round him several times, moving its body in a zigzag serpentine direction. If was about a foot or fifteen inches in diameter, and about twelve or fifteen feet long, of a dark greenish color.'

Thickness of a Soap bubble.—Newton succeeded in determining the thickness of very thin laminæ of transparent substances, by observing the colors which they reflect. A soap bubble is a thin shell of water, and is observed to reflect different colors from different parts of its surface. Immediately before the bubble bursts, a black spot may be observed near the top. At this part the thickness has been proved not to exceed the 2,500,000 part of an inch.

Formation of Shot.—It is the cohesive principle which gives rotundity to grains of shot: the liquid metal is allowed to fall, like rain, from a great elevation. In its descent the drops become truly globular, and before they reach the end of their fall they are hardened by cooling, so that they retain their shape.

MISCELLANIES.

LOVE'S DISSENSIONS.

Alas!—how light a cause may move
Dissension between hearts that love;
Hearts that the world in vain had tied,
And sorrow but more closely tried;
That stood the storm when waves were rough,
Yet in a sunny hour fall off:
Like ships, that have gone down the sea,
When heaven was all tranquillity!
A something, light as air—a look,
A word unkind or wrongly taken—
Oh! love that tempests never shook,
A breath, a touch like this, hath shaken.

And ruder words will soon rush in,
To spread the breach that words begin;
And eyes forget the gentle ray
They wore in courtship's smiling day;
And voices lose the tone, that shed
A tenderness round all they said;
Till, fast declining, one by one,
The sweetnesses of love are gone,
And hearts, so lately mingled, seem
Like broken clouds—or like the stream,
That smiling left the mountain's brow,
As though its waters ne'er could sever,
Yet, ere it reach the plain below,
Breaks into floods, that part forever!

The following elegant and amusing paper was written in 1801, for the Boston Palladium, by FISHER AMES.—It is well worth a republication annually, not only for its finished composition, but because it contains a sensible reproof to those caterers for the press who feed their readers upon little else than dire catastrophies and horrible events, instead of occupying their columns with useful and necessary information; it is, moreover, still more applicable now than it was twentyseven years ago.—*Philan.*

TO PRINTERS.

It seems as if newspaper wares were made to suit a market, as much as any other. The starers, and wonderers, and gapers engross a very large share of the attention of all the sons of the type. Extraordinary events multiply upon us surprisingly. Gazettes, it is seriously to be feared, will not long allow room to any thing that is not loathsome or shocking. A newspaper is pronounced to be very lean and destitute of matter, if it contains no accounts of murders, suicides, prodigies or monstrous births.

Some of these tales excite horror, and others disgust; yet the fashion reigns, like a tyrant to relish wonders, and almost to relish nothing else. Is this a reasonable taste; or is it monstrous and worthy of ridicule? Is the history of Newgate the only thing worth reading? Are oddities only to be hunted? Pray tell us men of ink, if our free presses are to diffuse *information*, and we, the poor ignorant people, can get it in no other way than by newspapers, what knowledge we are to glean from the blundering lies or the tiresome truths about thunder storms, that, strange to tell! kill oxen or burn barns; and cats that bring two headed kittens; and sows, that eat their own pigs? The crowing of a hen is supposed to forbode cuckoldom, and the ticking of a little bug in the wall threatens yellow fever. It seems really as if our newspapers were busy to spread superstition. Omens, and dreams, and prodigies are recorded, as if they were worth minding.—One would think our gazettes were intended for Roman readers, who were silly enough to make account of such things. We ridicule the papists for their credulity; yet, if all the trumpery of our papers is believed, we have little right to laugh at any set of people on earth; and if it is not believed, why is it printed?

Surely, *extraordinary* events have not the best title to our studious attention. To study nature or man, we ought to know things that are in the *ordinary* course, not the unaccountable things that happen out of it.

This country is said to measure seven hundred millions of acres, and is inhabited by almost six millions of people. Who can doubt, then, that a great many crimes will be committed, and a great many strange things will happen every seven years? There will be thunder showers, that will split tough white oak trees; and hail storms that will cost some farmers the full amount of *twenty shillings* to mend their glass windows; there will be taverns, and boxing matches, and elections, and gouging, and drinking, and love, and murder, and running in debt, and running away, and suicide. Now, if a man *suppose* eight or ten, or twenty dozen of these amusing events will happen in a single year, is he not just as wise as another man, who reads fifty columns of amazing particulars, and of course, knows that they have happened.

This state has almost one hundred thousand dwelling houses; it would be strange, if all of them should escape fire for twelve months. But is it very profitable for a man to become a deep student of all the accidents, by which they are consumed? He should take good care of his chimney-corner, and put a fender before the back log before he goes to bed. Having done this, he may let his aunt or grandmother read by day or meditate by night, the terrible newspaper articles of fire; how a maid dropped asleep reading a romance, and the bed-clothes took fire; how a boy searching in a garret for a hoard of nuts, kindled some flax; and how a mouse, warming his tail, caught it on fire, and carried it into his hole in the floor.

Some of the shocking articles in the papers raise simple, and very simple wonders; some terror; and some horror and disgust. Now what instruction is there in these endless wonders? Who is the wiser or happier for reading these accounts of them? On the contrary, do they not shock tender minds, and addle shallow brains? They make a thousand old maids, and eight or ten thousand booby boys, afraid to go to bed alone. Worse than this happens; for some eccentric minds are turned to mischief by such accounts as they receive, of troops of incendiaries burning our cities: the spirit of imitation is contagious and boys are found unaccountably bent to do as men do. When the man flew from the steeple of the North church, fifty years ago, every unlucky boy thought of nothing but flying from a signpost.

It was once the fashion to stab heretics: and Ravaillac, who stabbed Henry the 4th of France, the assassin of the duke of Guise and the duke of Buckingham, with many others, only followed the fashion. Is it not in the power of newspapers to spread fashions; and by dinning burnings and murders in every body's ears, to detain all rash and mischievous tempers on such subjects, long enough to wear out the first impression of horror, and to prepare them to act what they so familiarly contemplate?—Yet there seems to be a sort of rivalship among the printers, who shall have the most wonders;—and the strangest and most horrible crimes.—This taste will multiply prodigies. The superstitous Romans used to forbid reports of new prodigies, while they were performing sacrifices on such accounts.

Every horrid story in a newspaper produces a shock, but, after some time, this shock lessens. At length, such stories are so far from giving pain, that they rather raise curiosity, and we desire nothing so much as the particulars of terrible tragedies. The wonder is as easy as to stare; and the most vacant mind is the most in need of such resources as cost no trouble of scrutiny or reflection; it is a sort of food for idle curiosity, that is ready chewed and digested.

On the whole, we may insist that the increasing fashion of printing wonderful tales of crimes and accidents is worse than ridiculous, as it corrupts both the public taste and morals. It multiplies fables, prodigious monsters, and crimes, and thus we make shocking things familiar; while it withdraws all popular attention from familiar truth, because it is not shocking.

Now, Messrs Printers, I pray the whole honorable craft, to banish as many murders, and horrid accidents, and monstrous births, and prodigies from their gazettes, as their readers will permit them; and, by degrees, to coax them back to contemplate life and manners; to consider common events with some common sense; and to study nature, were she can be known, rather than in those of her ways, where she really is, or is represented to be, inexplicable.

Strange events are facts, and as such should be mentioned, but with brevity and in a cursory manner. They afford no ground for popular reasoning or instruction; and, therefore, the horrid details, that make each particular hair stiffen and stand upright on the reader's head, ought not to be given. In short, they must be mentioned; but sensible printers and sensible readers will think that way of mentioning them the best, that impresses them least on the public attention, and that hurries them on most swiftly to be forgotten.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Stolen on Tuesday evening, June 1, from the front Garden of House No. 22, Franklin Place, a Flower Pot, containing a fine Noisette superb Cluster Rose Bush, five feet high, with fifty buds on the same. A reward of ten dollars will be given by the subscriber, for information of the thief or plant. JOSEPH P. BRADLEE.

June 11.

Choice Perry.

A few dozen bottles of Choice Perry, made in New Hampshire, for sale at J. B. RUSSELL's Seed Store, 52 North Market street, at $2,00 per dozen. June 4.

Wilmot's Superb Strawberry.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street,

Several roots of Wilmot's Superb Strawberry, in pots one thrifty plant to a pot—price 12½ cts.—also a few pots with 4 plants to each, in fine order, most of them being in flower, and many with the fruit set, 37½. May 7.

Published every Friday, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Office of the American Farmer.
Albany—Hon. JESSE BUEL.
Flushing, N. Y. WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden
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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, *at No. 52 North Market Street, (at the Agricultural Warehouse).*—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, *Editor.*

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COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ORIGIN OF THE BARTLETT PEAR.

Mr RUSSELL.—When the Bartlett pear was first introduced to public notice, there were various opinions respecting its origin. Many persons believed it to be a native variety, accidentally raised from seed; while others considered it a foreign fruit, the name of which (as is too frequently the case) was lost. During several years, I have sedulously endeavored to trace the derivation of this justly celebrated pear. I examined all my own varieties, procured specimens of most of the foreign pear trees in the public nurseries, and grafts from many private collections, but was unable to identify the Bartlett with any other fruit of authentic name. About two years since, I was struck with its resemblance to the description of *Williams' Bon Chretien*,—a pear raised from seed in England about thirtyfive years since,—I was convinced, that if not a native seedling, it would eventually be identified with this fruit.—Williams' Bon Chretien is described as follows in the 7th Edition of Forsyth:

'WILLIAMS' BON CHRETIEN.—This is a seedling (pear from Williams' Nursery at Turnham Green,) originally from Berkshire. It resembles a summer Bon Chretien, but is more juicy; it is a great bearer and ripens in (August on walls) September. This pear will be a valuable acquisition to the market gardeners, as it immediately succeeds the Windsor pear. It is of a large irregular pyramidal shape; the eye not sunk, of a pale green color, spotted with darker green and russet brown, turning yellowish, and faintly tinged with red next the sun when fully ripe; the flesh whitish, tender, and full of sweet and perfumed juice.'

The reader will at once perceive the near resemblance of the two fruits. In the spring of 1829, I procured a small tree of Williams' Bon Chretien, in order, by comparing the leaf and growth, to test the justness of my opinion. This tree however did not survive the removal, and in the spring of the present year, I obtained two of the same variety, one from WILLIAM PRINCE of Flushing, who received it from the late Mr BRADDICK, the other from BUEL & WILSON of Albany, by whom it was imported from the London Horticultural Society. As soon as the leaves expanded, I perceived those two were alike, that they possessed all the richness and beauty of foliage which distinguishes the Bartlett, and were so perfectly similar to it in every respect, that no person would hesitate to recognise them as the same. The transactions of the London Horticultural Society, vol. 2d Page 250, contain a figure and description of Williams' Bon Chretien, which I here copy.

'*Account of a New Pear, called* Williams' Bon Chretien; *in a Letter to Joseph Sabine, Esq. Secretary.* By WILLIAM HOOKER, Esq. F. H. S.'

'Dear Sir—I beg leave to lay before the Horticultural Society, an account which I have obtained, at your request, of a variety of *Pear*; specimens of which were communicated to the Society in August last, by Mr Richard Williams of Turnham Green, and much approved.'

'This *Pear*, which has been called by Mr AITON, (in his Epitome of the Hortus Kewensis,) *Williams' Bon Chretien*, appears to have sprung from seed, in the garden of Mr Wheeler, a schoolmaster at Aldermaston in Berkshire, about twenty years ago, and was suffered to remain, in order to prove the value of its fruit. Subsequently grafts have been extensively dispersed, and many trees are now in Mr Williams' nursery and other gardens around London. I have added the following description.

'The trees of this variety are of vigorous growth, and fertile habit; their branches remarkably erect and straight, until bent by the weight of fruit. *Leaves* broad, deep green, very sharply serrated. *Fruit* of an irregular pyramidal and somewhat truncated form; large, being from 3 to 4½ inches in length, and 2 to 3 inches in width at the widest part near the head. The *Eye* is inserted on the summit, and never sunk in a hollow cavity, as in the other varieties called *Bon Chretiens*. The *Stalk* is very gross or fleshy, about three fourths of an inch in length. The *Color* of the fruit is pale green, spotted over with a mixture of darker green and russet brown, becoming yellowish, and faintly tinged with red on the side next the sun when fully ripe. The *Flesh* is whitish, very tender and delicate, abounding with juice, which is sweet, and agreeably perfumed. Ripens in *August* when trained to a west wall, but on standard trees it is from three weeks to a month later.

'This *Pear* I would recommend to the notice of the Horticultural Society as superior to any of its season with which I am acquainted. It immediately succeeds the *Jargonelle*, and is earlier than, as well as much superior to, the *Doyenne* or *White Beurrée*, and resembles in flavor the *Summer Musked Bon Chretien*. Its merits over the latter variety are, that on standard trees, as well as when trained, it seldom fails to produce fruit in abundance.

'The drawing which accompanies this, was taken from specimens which ripened on a west wall, and may be considered an average size; but I have seen fruit of this variety weighing from ten to twelve ounces.

I remain, Dear Sir,
most respectfully and sincerely yours,
Nov. 30, 1816. WILLIAM HOOKER.'

Being told that Mr JAMES CARTER of Boston had procured trees from England for Mr BREWER, the former owner of the Bartlett Estate, in ROXBURY, I called on him. He informed me that he was in London, about 25 years ago, and had purchased a number of Pear Trees for Mr BREWER: and as his object was to obtain what was then rare and valuable, there can be no doubt that the tree now called the Bartlett was in this collection. In my own mind I am fully convinced. Those gentlemen who may entertain a different opinion, will not easily account for the appearance, in this country and in England, of two pears so nearly resembling each other in the wood, the leaf, the fruit, and the time of ripening.

I would recommend, to such as are less confident than myself, to insert buds of both pears in the bearing branches of the same tree.—In two or three years, they will find that the best of all our summer pears, and Williams' Bon Chretien, are the same. R. M.

Salem, June, 1830.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract of a Letter from an eminent Horticulturist at Albany to the Editor of the New England Farmer.

Our pears, apples and quinces, and even the double flowering almond, suffer severely this season, from what I consider the poison of some unknown insect. The injury is in proportion to the thriftiness of growth; the pear suffering most, and the others in the order named. I have been obliged to head down almost literally many pears to prevent the total death of the tree. We have had rain daily in June for four days. The hardier crops, except on wet lands, are luxuriant; but the more tender kinds, as Indian corn and vines, are very unpromising. It has rained constantly for 24 hours, and there is yet no indication of its stopping. The earth is filled with water, and I apprehend our intervales will be flooded, to the great detriment of our farmers.

REMARKS ON VEGETABLES.

NASTURTIUM.

The blossoms of Nasturtium have been observed to emit electric sparks towards evening, which was first noticed by the daughter of the illustrious Linnæus, who could not credit the account until he had seen the phenomenon. It is seen most distinctly with the eye partly closed.

The flowers, as well as the young leaves, are used in salads, being of a warm, spicy, agreeable taste, and an excellent antiscorbutic. The nasturtium blossom is servicable in a weakness, or pain of the stomach, proceeding from cold and flatulences.

ONION.

Pliny recommends onions to be kept in corn or chaff, and informs us, that the Romans made poultices of onions and barleymeal, for those who had watery eyes. He says, onions clear the sight by the tears they draw: they used them to cure the sting of serpents and other reptiles, and the juice was given to those who suddenly became speechless.

The many domestic purposes to which this strong scented vegetable is applied at the present time, are known to every one: its nature is to attenuate thick viscid juices; consequently, a plentiful use of it in cold phlegmatic constitutions must prove beneficial. Many people shun onions on account of the strong disagreeable smell they communicate to the breath: this may be remedied by eating walnuts, or a few raw parsley leaves, immediately after, which will effectually overcome the scent, and cause them to set more easy on the stomach.

GARLIC.

Every part of the garlic, but more especially the root, has an acrimonious and almost caustic taste; it abounds in sharp subtile particles, which render its odor so powerful and penetrating, that, if it be applied to the feet, its scent is soon discovered in the breath, and when taken internally, its smell is communicated through the pores of the skin, even to the fingers. Hence in cold and

phlegmatic habits it proves a powerful expectorant, diuretic, and emmenagogue, and, if the patient is kept warm, a sudorific.

This pungent root warms and stimulates the solids, and attenuates tenacious juices, by its penetrating powers. It is said, that if a clove of it be kept in the mouth, it is an effectual preservative against infection. The Hungarians esteem it the most efficacious preventive, against pestilential disorders.

Sir William Temple, in his treatise on Health and Long Life, says, 'Garlic has, of all plants, the greatest strength, affords the most nourishment, and supplies most spirits to those who eat little flesh. It is of great virtue in colics, a great strengthener of the stomach upon decays or indigestion; and I believe, (if there be any such,) a specific remedy in the gout. I have known great testimonies of this kind within my acquaintance, and have never used it myself upon this occasion without an opinion of some success or advantage.'

If garlic be boiled, and given to chickens with their food, it will generally prevent that pest of the feathered tribe, the pip.

PARSLEY.

Parsley seed should be sown in the spring; it remains six weeks in the earth; it never appears in less than forty days, nor does it often exceed fifty; thus it takes longer to vegetate than any other known seed of vegetables; but it is observed that old seed comes up earlier than new.

We are told by ancient authors, that when fish became sickly in ponds or stews, it was a common practice to throw in parsley, which greatly revived them.

This herb is good for sheep that have eaten a kind of wild ranunculus, which causes a worm to destroy their liver. It is also said to be an excellent remedy to preserve sheep from the rot, provided they are fed twice a week, for two or three hours each time, with this herb. Parsley has been sometimes cultivated in fields for this purpose; but hares and rabbits are so fond of it, that they will come from a great distance to feed upon it; so that those who wish to draw hares on their estates have only to sow parsley in their parks or fields.

To preserve parsley for the seasoning of meats, &c, let it be gathered on a dry day, and immediately put into a tinned roasting screen, and placed close to a large fire; it will then soon become brittle, when it may be rubbed fine, and put into glass bottles for use.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

GROWTH AND MANUFACTURE OF SILK.

Mr Spencer, of New York, from the Committee on Agriculture, to which the subject had been referred, made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Agriculture, who were instructed by a resolution, to inquire into the expediency of adopting measures to extend the cultivation of the white mulberry tree in the United States: to promote the culture of silk, by introducing the necessary machinery for reeling the same from cocoons and for acquiring and disseminating practical knowledge therein, made the following report in part;

That the committee have been greatly aided in their inquiries on these important subjects by essays, published recently, by Mr John D'Homergue, a native of France, who came to the United States during the last Summer. Mr D'Homergue, being unacquainted with our language has been assisted in the writing these essays by Peter S. Du Ponceau, Esq. of whom it is unnecessary to speak, he being extensively known as a gentleman of the most patriotic views, possessing great scientific attainments, and an unblemished character. The committee, therefore, consider these essays, and the facts contained in them, as entitled to high confidence.

Among the facts developed are several of an important nature. It appears that American silk is superior in quality to that produced in other countries. In France and Italy, twelve pounds of cocoons are required to produce one pound of raw silk, whilst eight pounds of American cocoons will produce one pound of raw silk. The cocoons cannot be exported to a foreign market from several causes; their bulk, their liability to spoil by mouldering on shipboard, and because they cannot be compressed without rendering them incapable of being afterwards reeled.

It is further demonstrated in these essays, and in a memorial lately presented by the manufacturers of silk stuffs of Lyons, in France, to the Minister of commerce and manufactures, that the art of filature can only be acquired by practical instruction, by some one intimately acquainted with, and accustomed to that process. That no human skill or ingenuity, unaided by practical instruction, is capable of acquiring that art, to any profitable extent. It is made manifest, that, although the culture of silk has been carried on for many years in some parts of the United States, and more particularly in Connecticut, it has been conducted very unprofitably, compared with what the results might have been, if the art of filatures had been understood. The sewing silk made in Connecticut is from the best of silk, and is, after all, quite inferior to that of France and Italy; in these latter countries, sewing silk is manufactured from imperfect cocoons, or from refuse silk. It appears, also, that, unless the silk is properly reeled from the cocoons, it is never afterwards susceptible of use in the finer fabrics.

It is a gratifying consideration to the committee, that the benefits from the culture of silk and the acquisition of the art of reeling the same, will be common to every part of the United States. The climate of every State in the Union, is adapted to the culture of silk; hatching the eggs of the silk worm may be accelerated or retarded to suit the putting forth the leaves of the mulberry. That tree is easily propagated from the seeds of the fruit, and is adapted to almost any soil.

The committee regard the general culture of silk as of vast national advantage in many points of view. If zealously undertaken and prosecuted, it will, in a few years, furnish an article of export of great value; and thus the millions paid by the people of the United States, for silk stuffs will be compensated for by the sale of our raw silk. The importation of silk, during the year which ended on the 30th of September, 1828 amounted to $8,463,563, of which $1,274,46 were exported; but, in the same year, the exportation of bread stuffs from this country amounted only to $5,414,665, leaving a balance against us of nearly two millions. The committee anticipate, that, at a period not remote, when we shall be in possession of the finest material produced in any country, the manufacture of silk stuffs will necessarily be introduced into the United States.

The culture of silk promises highly moral benefits in the employment of poor women and children in a profitable business, whilst it will detract nothing from agricultural or manufacturing labor. The culture of silk would greatly benefit those States which have abundant slave labor, the value of whose principal productions, particularly in the article of cotton, has been depressed by over production. It is well ascertained, that, although France produces within herself much silk, she pays annually more than $20,000,000 for imported silk. The committee have been unable to ascertain the amount of raw silk purchased from other countries in England, but they are satisfied the amount is large; and that, in these countries alone, a ready market can be found for all the raw silk raised in the United States for many years to come.

BENEFITS FROM A TASTE FOR GARDENING.

I think nothing contributes more to the sobriety, comfort and cleanliness of a laborer, than a taste for gardening, when it can be instilled, and which, I think, a proprietor ought to promote by every means in his power. I have seldom known a laborer who was fond of and kept his garden neat, whose house and family also, were not so, and who did not spend his leisure hours with them, and in his garden, instead of in the alehouse. I have generally found them fond of gardening; but, for want of sufficient knowledge, they often get disgusted by their not succeeding to their wishes.—*Eng pap.*

GOOSEBERRIES.

The editor of the Richmond Whig, recently saw a gooseberry four inches in circumference.—The gentleman in whose garden it grew, procured two years ago a number of choice kinds from Prince's garden, New York, and cultivated them with great care.

The first year, the 'Golden Prince' and 'Rough Yellow,' produced several berries, measuring from 2½ to 3½ inches in circumference. This season the 'Golden Prince' has increased in size half an inch, measuring 4 inches. The 'Hamilton Green' produces very fine berries measuring from 3½ to 4 inches round. The 'White Rock' is a beautiful berry, perfectly transparent, of good size, from 3 to 3½ inches in circumference, and overloaded with fruit.

From the Tribune.

KENTUCKY HAMS.—The Kentuckians have commenced the manufacture of chestnut hams, and the experiment, (conducted probably by a Connecticut joiner, though Kentucky claims the credit) has been as successful as any other in the wooden line, even in New England. For better security from worms and woodpeckers, the merchandise, like the old kind of hams, is covered with whitewashed canvass. Considered as bacon, they are sold cheap, but as fuel, the prices are rather high.

The purchaser remarked, it is said, that he would rather praise than eat them. This is an extract from the newspaper account:—

'A merchant in our town, desirous of procuring a lot of choice bacon hams, requested his agent at the Gulf to make the purchase for him from the boats passing down the Mississippi. After many fruitless inquiries of the passing craft, he met with a Kentucky Jonathan, whose loading was composed of the nicest and choicest hams, all canvassed; and the one which was shown as a sample, looked so well, and tasted so delightfully, that he made the purchase on the spot. The hams, when opened, proved to be wood, neatly turned in the shape of a hog's hind leg. —*Fort Gibson, Miss. Correspondent.*

Extracts from 'Hints addressed to the Farmers of Essex County. Published in Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society, for 1829.

'Whatever may be said of other countries and climes, the inhabitants of Essex county have no just reason to complain of the location which Providence has assigned them. Whoever traverses this county will see perhaps, as few marks of poverty as in any parts of the country, which have been as long settled, and fewer than in many parts, whose settlement has been more recent. If he does not find many examples of great wealth especially in our rural establishments, he may observe numerous indications of thrift, comfort, and substantial independence, and the reasonable rewards of enterprise, perseverance, frugality and industry. The general aspect of the country is diversified and broken, and on that account favorable to health. On a comparison of the bills of mortality in those places, where they have been so kept that this comparison could be properly made, as in Ipswich, for example, with Breslaw, in Europe,* a place deemed the most healthy on the continent, the result was greatly in favor of the longevity of this country. We should not know where to look for a population more respectable for its general intelligence, public order and good morals. These are eminent blessings, and should produce grateful contentment, and a rational use of our advantages.

We have no extraordinary fertility of soil; no rich alluvion; no deep intervale on the borders of the streams by which the country is watered. We have little sandy soil, but a great deal of a thin, hungry, gravelly surface, and a considerable extent, in scattered parcels, of low and wet swamps abounding with peat and capable of being drained and converted into productive meadow, at an expense if well managed, which may be fully remunerated by two or three of the first crops. Besides this we have considerable quantities of superior land; a good sod resting upon a clay or hard pan and retentive of the manure which is put upon it. Our bogs and swamps in the interior of the country furnish abundant means of increasing our manure and enriching our uplands; and as a large part of the country is washed by the sea, the grounds in its vicinity are benefited by the saline atmosphere; and the means of greatly increasing their fertility by muscle bed and sea-wreck are within our reach. Of these advantages many of the farmers in the neighborhood of the ocean avail themselves, and the products of some of the farms of the country, both in the interior and on the seaboard, are highly creditable to their industrious and intelligent cultivators.

We have authentic statements, by which it appears that the following amount of crops have been raised at different times in different parts of this county:—

Of Wheat—24 bushels, and 26 bushels to the acre.†

Of Indian Corn—70 bushels; 72 bushels; 71½ bushels; 90½ bushels; 93¾ bushels: 105 bushels, 6 quarts; 110 bushels; 113½ bushels; 115 bushels; 117¼ bushels.‡

Of barley—56 bushels; 51½ bushels; 52 bushels and 18 quarts.

Of Potatoes—518½ bushels.

Of Carrots—489 bushels; 864 bushels; and 878 bushels, at 56 lbs. per bushel; and 900 bushels.

Of Mangel Wurtzel—924 bushels; and 1340 bushels to an acre, at 56 lbs. per bushel.

Of Ruta Baga—688 bushels.

Of Beets—783 bushels.

Of English Turnips—636 bushels; 687 bushels; 672 bushels; 751 bushels; 814 bushels.

Of Onions—651 bushels.*

We know of a lot of six acres from which thirty tons of Hay, actually weighed, were gathered in one season; and another field of about forty acres, from which, according to the statement of respectable and disinterested individuals, the yearly crops have averaged more than one hundred and twenty tons, or three tons to an acre. We can point to a small dairy establishment† the produce of which, when all circumstances are considered, is probably not surpassed in the state, where seven of our native cows, with no extra feed whatever, have averaged a yield of 160 lbs.—each of butter in a season; and another,‡ where, with high feeding, five cows have produced 208 lbs. in a season to a cow.

We may likewise refer to the Salem Alms House Farm as an example of successful husbandry, which for the size of the farm is not surpassed in the country. We admit that they have every advantage both of labor and manure: but it is honorable, so successfully to avail themselves of these advantages. We here subjoin an account of the last year's produce, (1829) which, as we have received it from the clerk of the establishment, may be entirely relied on; 'the same being as near the quantity produced as can be ascertained, without actual weighing and measuring.'

75	tons English hay.
600	bushels corn.
4000	" potatoes.
200	" barley.
500	" turnips.
200	" beets.
600	" onions.
100	" carrots.
50	" pease in pod.
30	" beans do.
10	tons squashes.
10	" pumpkins.
300	dozen cabbages.
200	lbs. sweet marjoram.
300	" sage.
200	" balm and other herbs.
40	" garden seeds, various sorts.
50	bushels cucumbers.
3	tons melons.
100	bushels radishes.
	Broom corn for 12 dozen brooms.
500	roots celery.
300	fowls.
11600	lbs. of pork.
10	calves.
200	cords of manure.

Apples, plums, peaches, cherries, &c, but few —say 10 bushels.

STOCK KEPT ON THE FARM.

Oxen	average number,	10
Cows	" "	10
Horses	" "	2
Bull	" "	1
Hogs of all ages		80

35 acres of ground were cultivated.
50 " " mowed.

This farm contains now, probably, about 110 acres, several of which being ledge are incapable of cultivation.

These statements are honorable to the County; and if any persons would see what judgment, industry, and perseverance can effect under almost every disadvantage, let them visit the farm of Ichabod Nichols, Esq. on the Salem Turnpike, a place so aptly denominated by a traveller 'the abomination of desolation;' where in the midst of rocks and bogs, upon which a man must have had the courage of a hero, to look with the thoughts of subduing them, we find productive meadows, and well cultivated fields; and a milk establishment of upwards of thirty cows, alike creditable to the perseverance, and productive to the pocket of its indefatigable proprietor.

ORIGIN OF DISEASE.

I tell you honestly what I think is the cause of the complicated maladies of the human race; it is the gormandizing and stuffing, and stimulating their organs (the digestive) to an excess, thereby producing nervous disorders and irritations. The state of their minds is another grand cause; the fidg·ting and discontenting yourselves about what can't be helped; passions of all kinds—malignant passions pressing upon the mind, disturb the cerebral action, and do much harm.—*Abernethy.*

ONIONS A CURE FOR DROPSY.

A Glasgow paper states, that a boy in that neighborhood, afflicted with dropsy, had been entirely cured by eating onions. 'He eats onions every day, and is now walking about.'

Swiss Emigrants.—The American ships the Great Britain and the Oxford, lately sailed from Havre for New York, having a large number of Swiss agriculturalists on board. Seven or eight ships have already, within the last month, carried away from 500 to 600 laboring and industrious men. It is pleasing to observe that these Colonists, on their arrival at Havre, so far from desponding, manifest, on the contrary, an air of gladness and hope so seldom to be met with on the countenances of other strangers about to leave their country. Far from being reduced by want to expatriate themselves, most of these Swiss proceed to the United States for the sole purpose of turning to greater advantage the capitals they have acquired at home by persevering industry and extreme economy. A good many of them are known to possess from 30,000, 40,000 even to 80,000 francs ($15,000.) The cash which they have exchanged for bills, from merchants enjoying their confidence, proves the truth of this fact. They travel in wagons, containing sometimes as many as from 25 to 30 individuals, from their Cantons in Havre. On the road they have no other lodging or shelter but these wagons which on their arrival, they sell, together with their horses and gear.—*London Paper.*

Industry is sometimes poor; because, as the prophet Haggai says, she puts her wages into a purse with holes.

* Memoir of American Academy, vol. 1. p. 565.

† The average produce of wheat and rye in Great Britain is 18 bushels to the acre. See Armstrong's Treatise on Agriculture, page 31.

‡ Mr Burnham's crop of 117¼ bushels was rated at 50 lbs. to a bushel. Messieurs Littles' of 115 bushels at 56 lbs. to a bushel. Rating Messieurs Littles' crop at 50 lbs. per bushel it would be equal to 134 bushels to the acre.

* The above statements are to be found in the memoirs of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society and the Reports of the Essex Agricultural Society.

† Of Jesse Curtis of Marblehead. See Report on the Dairy for this year.

‡ Of Jesse Putnam of Danvers. See Report of Essex Agricultural Society for 1826.

Library of Useful Knowledge—Farmers' Series.

DISEASES OF HORSES.

[Continued.]

SPECIFIC OPHTHALMIA, OR MOON-BLINDNESS.

The propagation of various diseases, and this possibly more than any other, from the sire to his progeny, has not been sufficiently considered by breeders. Let a stallion that is blind, or whose sight is defective, possess every other point and quality than can be wished, yet he is worse than useless; for a very considerable proportion of his offspring will most assuredly inherit his weak eyes, or become totally blind. There is no fact better established than this.

The most frequent consequences of this disease are cloudiness of the eye, and cataract. The cloudiness is singular in its nature. It will change in twentyfour hours from the thinnest film to the thickest opacity; and as suddenly the eye will nearly regain its perfect transparency, but only to lose it, and as rapidly, a second time. The most barbarous methods have been resorted to for the purpose of removing this cloudiness. Chalk, and salt, and sugar, and even pounded glass, have been introduced into the eye mechanically to rub off the film. It was forgotten that the cloudiness was the effect of inflammation, and that means so harsh and cruel were very likely to recall the inflammation; that these rough and sharp substances must of necessity inflict excruciating pain; and that, after all, it generally is not a film on the surface of the cornea, but a dimness pervading its substance, and even sinking deep within it, and therefore not capable of being rubbed off. Where the cloudiness can be removed, it will be best effected by first abating inflammation, and then exciting the absorbents to take up the grey deposit; by washing the eye with a very weak solution of corrosive sublimate, containing not more than a grain of the sublimate to an ounce of water.

GUTTA SERENA.

Another species of blindness, and of which we spoke when describing the retina, is GUTTA SERENA, commonly called the *glass eye*. The pupil is more than usually dilated;—it is immoveable, and bright, and glassy. This is palsy of the optic nerve, or its expansion, the retina; and is usually produced by determination of blood to the head. We have described it as a consequence of staggers. So much pressure has been occasioned on the base of the brain, that the nerve has been injured, and its function destroyed. The treatment of Gutta Serena is quite as difficult as that of cataract. We have heard of successful cases, but we never saw one; nor should we be disposed to incur much expense in endeavoring to accomplish impossibilities. Reasoning from the cause of the disease, we should bleed and physic, and rowel. If we succeeded, it must be by constitutional treatment; but in the majority of cases, the pressure would have long ceased, although the mischief which it had effected remained. As to local treatment, the seat of disease is out of our reach.

DISEASES OF THE NOSE AND MOUTH.

NASAL GLEET, OR DISCHARGE FROM THE NOSE.

The most frequent disease of this cavity is an increased and thicker discharge of fluid from the nose. It may be properly called a NASAL GLEET. There is a constant secretion of fluid to lubricate and moisten the membrane that lines the cavity of the nose, which, under catarrh or cold, is increased in quantity, and altered in appearance and consistence. This will properly belong to our account of catarrh or cold; but that to which we immediately refer is a continued and oftentimes profuse discharge when every symptom of catarrh and fever has passed away; an almost incredible quantity of thickened mucus, of different colors:—if the horse is at grass, almost as green as the food on which he lives;—or, if he be stabled, white, straw-colored, brown, or even bloody, and sometimes evidently mingled with matter or pus; and either constantly running, or snorted out in masses many times in the day; teasing the horse, and a perfect nuisance in the stable, and to the rider. We have known this continue several months, and eventually destroy the horse.

If the discharge be not offensive to the smell, nor mixed with any matter, it is probably merely an increased and somewhat vitiated secretion from the cavities of the nose; and, all fever having disappeared, will frequently yield to small doses of blue vitriol, from one or two drachms, and given twice in the day. If fever or cough remain, the cough medicine which will hereafter be described must be combined with the tonic. If the discharge be mingled with pus, and very offensive, the vegetable tonics, gentian and ginger, may be added to the copper in doses of two drachms of the former, and one of the latter; but there is then reason to apprehend that the discharge will not be controlled, and will terminate in glanders. Turning into a salt marsh will occasionally effect a cure, when both the mineral and the vegetable tonics have failed.

GLANDERS.

The next and most formidable of all the diseases to which the horse is subject, is GLANDERS. It is described by writers fifteen hundred years ago, and it was then, and is now, not only a loathsome, but an incurable disease; we shall therefore principally confine ourselves to the consideration of its symptoms, nature, and causes, and prevention, and degree of contagion, and these will afford too much matter of interest to the farmer.

If we could obtain an authentic history of the glandered horse, we should find that, in the majority of instances, if the disease were bred in him, he had been dull, off his feed, losing flesh, and his coat staring; and that these appearances had for several weeks preceded the characteristic symptoms of glanders. These symptoms, however, may lead to, or be the causes of other diseases, or they may pass away, and the horse may return to perfect health. That which would be considered as the earliest, and an unquestionable symptom of glanders, would be an increased discharge from one or both nostrils; different from the discharge of catarrh, because it is usually lighter and clearer in its color, and more glutinous or sticky. When rubbed between the fingers it has, even in an early stage, a peculiar, clammy, bird-limy feel. It is not discharged occasionally and in large quantities, like the mucus of catarrh, but it is constantly running from the nostril.

It is a singular circumstance, for which no satisfactory account has yet been given, that when one nostril alone is attacked, it is in a great majority of cases the near or left. M. Dupuy, the director of the veterinary school at Toulouse, gives a most singular account of this. He says that out of eight hundred cases of glanders that came under his notice, only one was affected in the right nostril.

This discharge, in cases of infection, may continue, and in so slight a degree as to be scarcely perceptible, for many weeks or months before the health and capabilities of the horse seem to be injured. It will remain for a long time almost transparent, yet gluey; and then it will begin to be mingled with pus; retaining, however, its sticky character, and being rarely offensive in the early stages. The constant flow of this secretion, and its stickiness, with the absence of cough either before or during the discharge, will be the only symptoms. In process of time, however, pus mingles with the discharge, and then another and a characteristic symptom appears. Some of this is absorbed, and the neighboring glands become affected; and, if there be discharge from both nostrils, the glands within the under jaw will be on both sides enlarged. If the discharge be from one nostril only, the swelled gland will be found on that side alone. Glanders, however, will frequently exist at an early stage without these swelled glands, and some other diseases, as catarrh, will produce them. Then we must look out for some peculiarity about these glands, and we shall readily find it. The swelling may be at first somewhat large and diffused, but the surrounding enlargement soon goes off, and one or two small distinct glands remain; and they are not in the centre of the channel, but *adhere closely to the jaw on the affected side.*

The membrane of the nose may now be examined, and will materially guide our opinion. It will either be of a dark purplish hue, or almost of a leaden color, or of any shade between the two; or, if there be some of the redness of inflammation, it will have a purple tinge; but there will never be the faint pink blush of health, or the intense and vivid red of usual inflammation. Spots of ulceration will probably appear on the membrane covering the cartilage of the nose—not simple sore places, or streaks of abrasion, and quite superficial, but small ulcers usually approaching to a circular form, deep, with the edges abrupt and prominent. When these appearances are observed, there can be no doubt about the matter. Care should be taken, however, to ascertain that these ulcers do actually exist, for spots of mucus adhering to the membrane have been more than once taken for them. The finger should, if possible, be passed over the supposed ulcer, to determine whether it can be wiped away; and it should be recollected, as we have already hinted when describing the duct that conveys the tears to the nose, that the orifice of that duct, just within the nostril, and on the inner side of it, has been mistaken for a cancerous ulcer. This orifice is on the continuation of the common skin of the muzzle which runs a little way up the nostril, while the ulcer of glanders is on the proper membrane of the nose above; and the line of separation between the two is evident on the slightest inspection.

It is proper to state that this discharge has continued unattended by any other disease, or even by ulceration of the nostril for two or three years, and yet the horse was decidedly glandered from the beginning, and capable of propagating the malady.

When ulcers on the membrane of the nose have appeared, the constitution will be evidently affected. The horse will lose flesh; his belly will be tucked up; his coat will be unthrifty, and readily come off; cough will be heard; the appetite will be impaired; the strength will fail; the discharge

r [illegible] the nose will grow more purulent, discolored, bloody, stinking; the ulcers in the nose will be larger and more numerous; and, the air-passages being obstructed, a grating, choking noise will be heard at every act of breathing. The lungs are now diseased; they are filled with tubercles or ulcerations; and the horse at length dies, an emaciated and loathsome object.

The symptoms frequently vary, and to a most puzzling degree. The discharge will be so slight as scarcely to be perceived, and known only by its stickiness; and the glands will not be in the least degree enlarged. At other times a very small enlarged gland may be found, adhering to the jaw, and may be stationary month after month, and the surgeon may be told that there has never been discharge from the nose. He will, however, be wrongly informed here; it has most assuredly existed, although perhaps to no great degree, at some former period, and he will generally without much difficulty discover it then, although perhaps in so small a quantity that the groom or carter will deny its existence; and he will principally satisfy himself with respect to it, by its gluey feeling.

SILK WORMS.

Jonathan H. Cobb, Esq. of Dedham, is now exhibiting at No. 5, Tremont House, 10,000 silk worms, feeding on Mulberry leaves, together with the eggs, cocoons, the raw silk, and the machine on which it is reeled. These singular little creatures, who furnish half the world with their richest clothing, are in themselves a great curiosity; and they become more so from the conviction that silk must, sooner or later, be a valuable source of wealth in this country. A little more knowledge of the skill and economy used in its manufacture is, we apprehend, all that is now wanting; 12 1-2 cents is the price of a single ticket, and 50 cents for the right to go in during the whole exhibition, which will last until the worms just hatched have finished their cocoons,—a period of several weeks.

In China there is a species of wild silk worm, that feed on the leaves of the oak and ash. They spin strong grey silk, from which a kind of coarse cloth is made, that will bear washing. Is Ponjee made of wild silk? The strings of musical instruments are made of it, because it is stronger and more sonorous. The Chinese Empress keeps a feast in honor of silk worms, similar to the Emperor's Feast of Agriculture; on which day she goes into the forest near the palace, and with much pomp and ceremony gathers with her own imperial hands three branches of the mulberry tree. The care of the young worms is confided to an intelligent woman, who is called *Tsam Mou*, or *Mother of the worms*. She is particular to have on very clean clothes, and not to touch wild endive, the smell of which is injurious to silk-worms; and she must wear a very thin dress, in order to judge of the suitable degree of warmth in the room; for the Chinese use no thermometer.

Leaves covered with dew, or that have in any way imbibed an unhealthy smell, are unsuitable for worms; it is likewise a pernicious habit to sprinkle the leaves to keep them fresh. The leaves should be renewed three or four times a day.

The Chinese have a prejudice that leaves kept some time in the bosom, to imbibe the moisture of the body, are excellent for silk-worms.

Silk is so plentiful in China, and labor so cheap, that all persons in easy circumstances, whether male or female, wear silk, satin, or damask; the very uniform of the soldiers is made of it. The ancient name of China, among the Romans, signified the country of Silk. The Chinese consider the chrysalis of the silk worm dainty food.—*Mass. Journal.*

WEEDS'-BANE.

To prevent the growth of weeds round fruit-trees, &c. which materially injure their productiveness, the Germans spread on the ground, particularly round the fresh-transplanted trees as far as their roots extend, the refuse stalks of flax after the fibrous part has been separated. No weeds will grow under the flax refuse, and it keeps the earth fresh and loose. Spent tan is a substitute for these stalks, which may be prevented from blowing away, by being covered with twigs.

THE ARMY WORM.

The Army Worm has made its appearance, and is very troublesome to our Farmers, who are busily engaged in digging ditches round their wheat and corn fields. We were informed by a gentleman that he killed about five barrels full of them, by dragging logs through the ditches—thus crushing them to death.—*Illinois Gazette.*

FARMERS.

The season of the year is approaching, when the old adversary, who has destroyed so much of our profits, and broken our tools, and beaten our cattle, will be hovering about our farms, and offering his services. His name is STRONG DRINK. But he is strong, only because he overthrows. He makes no man strong. We want none of his help. Our hoeing and haying and harvesting will be done better without him than with him. The times are hard, and he is an expensive companion. He will cost us more for the summer, than all our taxes for the year. Let us, therefore, at the outset, all resolve that we will not employ him. Whether we belong to Temperance Societies or not, like them or hate them, no matter, let us, this year, have nothing to do with rum or whiskey.—*American Sentinel.*

SNAKE POISON.

A Mr M'Corwick of Newton, (Ind.) publishes that pulverised charcoal made into a plaster with hog's lard, is a grand antidote to the poison of snake bites. With it he cured a child which was bitten by a copper head, in both ancles. So rapid was the progress of the poison that in five minutes after the biting, the child's tongue was swollen, and green matter ejected from the stomach; 'but the effect of the antidote was nearly as instantaneous as the poison,' and the child entirely recovered. The ointment was applied every half hour for twelve hours. One editor suggests that it might be a good application for the sting of the bee and other insects.

Mysterious Sounds.—Dr Arnott states that the crew of a ship sailing along the coast of Brazil, far out of sight of land, heard distinctly, a ringing of bells, whenever they stood on a particular place on the deck. Months afterwards it was ascertained that at that time the bells of the city of St Salvador, one hundred miles distant from the ship, had been ringing on account of a great festival. The sounds it seems were reflected from the concave surface of a wide spreading sail, which brought them to a focus as a concave mirror converges the rays of light to a point.

Importance of Chemistry.—You will allow that the rendering dyes insoluble in water, by conbining with them the astringent principle of certain vegetables, is a chemical invention, and that, without leather, our shoes, our carriages, our equipages, would be very ill made; you will permit me to say, that the bleaching and dying of wool and silk, cotton and flax, are chemical processes, and the conversion of them into different cloths is a mechanical invention; that the working of iron, copper, tin and lead, and the other metals, and the combining them in different alloys, by which almost all the instruments necessary for the turner, joiner, the stone-mason, the ship-builder, and the smith, are made, are chemical inventions; even the press, to the influence of which I am disposed to attribute as much as you can do, could not have existed in any state of perfection without a metallic alloy; the combining of alkali and sand, and certain clays and flints together, to form glass and porcelain, is a chemical process; the colors which the artist employs to frame resemblances of natural objects, or to create combinations more beautiful than ever existed in nature, are derived from chemistry; in short, in every branch of the common and fine arts, in every department of human industry, the influence of this science is felt, and we may find in the fable of Prometheus taking the flame from heaven to animate his man of clay, an emblem of the effects of fire in its application to chemical purpose in creating the activity and almost the life of civil society.—*Sir Humphry Davy's Last Days of a Philosopher.*

Gigantic Eel.—If the Americans excel in sea-serpents, the inhabitants of New South Wales carry all before them in the magnitude of their eels. The following paragraph is from a recent Hobart Town paper: —'It may not be generally known that there is a gigantic species of eel peculiar to this island, found in most of our rivers, particularly where they form ponds or still water. A gentleman who was lately bathing in the South Esk, in one of those beautiful ponds formed by that river, after swimming about some time, sat down to rest himself, as he thought, on the round trunk of a tree, lying about a foot under water. Presently the log seemed to glide from beneath him, and he saw it turn its head and eyes towards him, and swim round him several times, moving its body in a zigzag serpentine direction. If was about a foot or fifteen inches in diameter, and about twelve or fifteen feet long, of a dark greenish color.'

Thickness of a Soap bubble.—Newton succeeded in determining the thickness of very thin laminæ of transparent substances, by observing the colors which they reflect. A soap bubble is a thin shell of water, and is observed to reflect different colors from different parts of its surface. Immediately before the bubble bursts, a black spot may be observed near the top. At this part the thickness has been proved not to exceed the 2,500,000 part of an inch.

Formation of Shot.—It is the cohesive principle which gives rotundity to grains of shot: the liquid metal is allowed to fall, like rain, from a great elevation. In its descent the drops become truly globular, and before they reach the end of their fall they are hardened by cooling, so that they retain their shape.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1830.

CROPPING GRASS LAND, SOILING, &c.

It is observed in Sir JOHN SINCLAIR's *Code of Agriculture* that 'in taking a crop of clover or rye grass, it is a most important point to ascertain in what cases, cutting herbage crops green for feeding or fattening live stock, or pasturing on the ground, is most beneficial. On all farms under correct management, a part of the clover crop is cut green, for working horses, milk cows, and in some instances, both for growing and fattening cattle. There can be no doubt of the advantages of this practice, in regard to horses and cows; but for young, and for fattening beasts, a sufficient number of experiments are not known to have been made with any degree of accuracy. Young animals require exercise in the open air, and probably will not be found to thrive so well in houses or fold yards during summer, as on pastures; and though in every case there is a great saving of food, the long, woody, and comparatively naked stems of the plants, with leaves always more or less withered, are perhaps not so valuable in the production of beef or fattening stock, as a much smaller weight of herbage taken in by pasturage. Milk cows, however, are so impatient of heat and insects that this way of feeding them, at least for a part of the day in warm weather, ought to be more generally adopted; and the convenience of having working horses always at hand, besides that they fill their stomachs speedily, is not of less importance than economy.'

'A crop of clover, or saintfoin,' according to Loudon, 'when cut in the early part of the season, may be ten per cent lighter than when it is fully ripe; but the loss is amply counterbalanced by obtaining an earlier and more valuable and more nutritious article; while the next crop will proportionably be more heavy. The hay from old herbage will carry on stock, but it is only hay from young herbage that will fatten them. When the stems of clover become hard and sapless, by being allowed to bring their seeds towards maturity, they are of little more value as provender, than an equal quantity of the finer sort of straw of corn.

'The mode of making clover hay and that of all herbage plants, as practised by the best farmers, is as follows:—The herbage is cut as close to the ground, and in as uniform and perfect a manner as it is possible to accomplish, by the scythe kept constantly sharp. The surface having been in the preceding spring freed from stones and well rolled, the stubble after the mower ought to be short and smooth as a well shaven grass lawn. What part of the stem is left by the scythe is not only lost, but the after growth is neither so vigorous nor so weighty as when the first cutting is taken as low as possible.'

As soon as the swath or row of cut herbage is thoroughly dry above, it is gently turned over (not tedded or scattered,) without breaking it. Sometimes this is done by the hand, or by a small fork, and some farmers are so anxious to prevent the swath from being broken, that they will not permit the use of the rake shaft. The grass, when turned over, in the morning of a dry day, is put into cocks in the afternoon.

The best managers disapprove of spreading out the swaths of clover. The less it is exposed to sun and air, provided it is sufficiently cured to prevent its heating in the mow or stack, the better.

As the cocks are placed in a line, it is easy to put two or more into one afterwards; and the larger cocks may be speedily drawn together, to be put into tramp-ricks by means of ropes thrown round their bottoms, and dragged along by a horse. It is impossible to lay down any rules for the management of hay, after it is put into cocks; one thing is, however, always attended to, not to shake out, scatter, or expose the hay oftener than is necessary for its preservation. The practice of mixing new with old hay is a good one, and saves a great deal of time and labor, at the same time that old hay is much improved by the mixture.

Salting hay has been frequently recommended by American writers and practical farmers; and Loudon observes that 'The salting of hay, at the time of stacking, has been practised in Derbyshire, and in the North Riding of Yorkshire. The salt, particularly when applied to the crop of rouen, or when the first crop has received much rain, checks the fermentation, and prevents moulding. If straw be mixed with the hay, the heating of the stack is still further prevented, by the straw imbibing the moisture. Cattle will eat, not only such salted hay, but even the straw mixed with it, more eagerly than better hay not salted, and also thrive as well upon it. The quantity recommended, is, a peck of ground rock salt to a ton of hay. By this application, hay that had been flooded was preferred by cattle to the best hay, that had not been salted.'

Much injury has been done to the fields of corn this season by the wire worm. A farmer from Milbury told us a few days since, that he had to replant all his corn; another from Leominster informs us that about one fourth of his corn has been destroyed by the wire worm. It seems neither of these persons had heard at the time they first planted, that soaking the seed corn in a solution of copperas would prevent the ravages of the worm. The crop of grass this season in some parts of the country we are informed will be light, in old fields particularly, the cold weather has probably had a tendency to retard its growth. The rains that have fallen in such abundance for some weeks past, have injured the finer kinds of fruit, many of our best peach trees have lost the greater part of their fruit, great numbers of pears and plumbs have fallen from the trees.—*Worcester Register.*

Remarks.—This shows how slowly useful information makes its way to those whom it most concerns. The recipe for preserving seed-corn from the wire worm, by soaking it in a solution of copperas, has been published at least once a year in the New England Farmer for several years back. It has likewise travelled the tour of most or all the newspapers in New England, and been two or three times inserted in successive numbers of the New England Farmer's Almanack. The soaking of the corn in Copperas Water, has been found to be a complete and infallible preventive of the ravages of all insects, which attack seed-corn under ground.—ED. N. E. FARMER.

Delicacies of the Season.—We have been politely presented by Gen. WM. H. SUMNER, of Dorchester, with a box of the Downton Strawberries of prodigious size, and excellent flavor. Some of the largest measured 5½ inches in circumference, and 60 of them filled a quart measure, Gen. SUMNER remarks that he cultivates them *in hills*, in a rich soil, and well supplied with water; and under the leaves, he places, either long green grass, to keep the fruit clean, or slate stones, to hasten their maturity, as has been frequently recommended in the New England Farmer.

We have also received from BENJ. WHEELER, Esq. of Framingham, a box of fine cherries, of the same kind as those sent us by Mr BENNET. They were large and of beautiful appearance; and appear to be the Davenport's Early May Dukes. We have here striking proofs of the importance of cultivating the best sorts of fruit, as they require no more attention, than the most ordinary kind.

We learn that a number of the cattle sold at Mr Powel's sale on the 16th, were purchased for the venerable Charles Carroll, of Carrolton.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FRUITS.

Cherries.—Of this fruit four specimens were produced in the Horticultural Hall, on Saturday.

White Tartarian Cherries, (supposed to be the White Biggareau) by RUFUS HOWE, from the Garden of SAMUEL DOWNER, Esq, of Dorchester a fine fruit, and considered the best of the White Cherries. Black Heart Cherries from the same Garden. Black Tartarians from the same; these were also worthy of high praise. By the same person were exhibited several branches, loaded with the ripe fruit, in order to show the abundant bearing of this, the finest of Black Cherries.

Black Tartarians, from Mr EDWARD SHARP, of Dorchester; these Cherries were very large, ripe, and finely flavored. The contents of the Basket produced before the Committee, were selected, and, on comparing them with the colored figures in Pomological Works, were found to rival them in size and richness of hue. In these respects, as well as by their excellent flavor, they would do credit to the exhibitions of the first Horticultural Society in the world.

Strawberries.—Wilmot's Superb Strawberry, from Mr DAVID HAGGERSTON, of Charlestown. Scarlet Lima Strawberry, from the same, large, light red, and fine flavor. Also, a very large White Strawberry, (unnamed) from the same. This fruit, though not high flavored, is well adapted for the desert, when mixed with the Scarlet varieties; it was conjectured to be the White Chili, but of this the committee would not pronounce a decided opinion.

Grapes.—Two large bunches of White Sweetwater Grapes, raised and ripened under Glass, from the garden of JOHN PRINCE, Esq. of Roxbury.

Gooseberries.—Some unripe Scotch Gooseberries were exhibited by ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr, Esq., remarkable on account of the great size to which they had attained, thus early in the season.

Per Order of the Committee, R. MANNING.

FLOWERS.

By RUFUS HOWE, from the garden of S. DOWNER, Esq. Rosa Grevilla, R. Multiflora, R. Perfect Buoquette, R. Agreeable Violet, R. Provence, two varieties R. Royal Purple, R. Unique, R. 100 Leaf, two varieties, a branch of Moss Rose with white and pink flowers, a fine variety of Roses and other flowers, from Mr BREED, of Lynn, a fine specimen of Passiflora Quadrangularis, and fine Pinks, from G. THOMPSON, of Medford. Native flowers by S. STILLMAN. Multiflora Roses by J. BALLARD. Single Moss Rose, by D. HAGGERSTON. Per order.

R. L. EMMONS.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee on Saturday last, the following members were admitted, viz.

Col. M. P. WILDER, *Boston.*
Dr S. A. SHURTLEFF, "
STEPHEN BADLAM, "
WILLIAM OLIVER, *Dorchester.*

SAMUEL DOWNER, *Chairman.*

The prospect for hay and grain is generally good. Corn has been much injured by the worms. Fruit will be abundant. A singular circumstance has destroyed the currants—swarms of little bugs or lice have overrun the bushes, and the currants are all perishing before they have time to ripen. Gardeners are unable to recollect any thing of the kind heretofore.—*Hallowell, Me. Advocate.*

American Silk.—We learn from the Fayetteville, N. C. Observer, that James Smith. Esq. of Bladen county, will have at least *one hundred* pounds of sewing silk, besides a quantity of floss, worth about $700, the product of 200,000 worms, this season, attended by a few small negro children. Let this be an encouragement to others, to engage in this profitable business.—*American Farmer.*

There are ninety establishments in France, for the manufacture of Sugar from the beet root, which produce more than two million pounds of Sugar annually.

Dog and hen power.—We learn from the Berkshire American that a Factory is being erected in North Adams to be propelled by *Dogs!* Should our Adams friends lack sufficient power they can be abundantly supplied by coming to this village. Our garden has been carried by *dog* and *hen* power between three and four years, and its revolutions have been nearly as rapid as could be desired for the wheels of a Factory.—*Williamstown Adv.*

John M. Harper, Esq. has made a report to the Legislature of New Hampshire, on the culture of silk, and 1000 copies were ordered to be printed.

We are informed that the Association for the preservation of Orchards, Gardens, &c. has been very successful during the past year, in effecting the objects of its organization. The pillage of fruit trees by mischievous boys, that frequent prelude to a life of crime, has been materially checked; and there is reason to hope it may eventually be entirely prevented.—*Salem Gazette.*

Making Yellow Butter.—In Scotland, we are told, the dairy women give a fine color and flavor to their butter, by grating some orange carrots, the juice of which, after being strained, is mixed with the cream previous to churning. The quantity of carrot juice necessary for this has not been prescribed, so far as our observation extends, but the judgment of the manufacturer cannot fail to suggest very nearly the quantity necessary to give the butter a proper color. While cows have fresh feed in the spring, probably, their butter would not be much, if any degree improved by the addition of carrot juice.—But when grass becomes short or the dairy stock is fed on hay, carrot juice may produce a good effect.

It is said that there are in Hungary, seven millions of sheep, of which three millions belong to Prince Esterhazy.

To Correspondents.

We are obliged to defer till next week a valuable article on Mangel Wurtzel, in reply to a 'Young Farmer,' in Norwich, Con.

Bees and Honey.

For sale by Rufus Howe, at the Garden of S. Downer, Dorchester—Fifteen Swarms of Bees, a part old, but mostly new ones—a number in double Hives with Glass windows, others in large single ones—also Honey of superior quality made from the blossoms of this year 25 cts. per pound 4t July 2.

Tall Meadow Oats Grass Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street,

A few bushels of genuine Tall Meadow Oats Grass Seed, raised *this season*, expressly for this establishment, by Mr Phinney and Mr Chandler, of Lexington. A particular description of this valuable grass will be found in the New England Farmer, vol. vii. page 200. Price $2 50 per bushel. July 2.

Agricultural Tools.

150 doz. Farwell's Scythes
20 doz. Searle's do.
50 doz. Scythe Snaiths;
300 doz. Smithfield Scythe Stones;
150 doz. Ames' backstrap Shovels;
30 doz. do. plain do. from No. 1 to 10;
20 doz. polished cast steel Shovels;
100 doz. patent Hay Forks, of all sizes;
Stetson's, Wright's, and Bisbee's Hoes; Goose Neck Hoes; Sickles, &c. for sale by LANE & READ,
Merchants' Row, near the Market House.
June 11. 3t

Macduff

For sale—price $300. He is a full bred Durham Short Horn Bull, bred by Mr Powel of Philadelphia—red and white; calved in June, 1827. *Dam*—Annabella, sold at the auction of Mr Powel's cattle, June 16, to Mr Freeman of Baltimore, for $310. *Sire*—Mr Powel's celebrated Bull, *Malcolm.*

The stock from Macduff has proved good. The Bull may be seen on the farm of the subscriber, near Newark, New Jersey. Letters directed to him, 27, Nassau-street, New York, will be attended to. A. DEY.
New York, June 22, 1830.

Roman.

This elegant, full blooded horse, a bright bay, with black legs, mane, and tail, of high spirit and good temper, will stand at the farm of Mr Stephen Williams, in Northborough, Ms. at 20 dollars the season, to be paid before the mares are taken away. June 25

Sportsman.

The full blooded horse Sportsman will stand at B Taft's stable in Brighton, on Mondays and Tuesdays, until noon; at Brigham's in Westborough on Wednesdays; at Estabrooks' in Shrewsbury, on Thursday; and at Stockwell's in Worcester, on Fridays and Saturdays, until 2 o'clock of each week through the season. May 28.

Complete set of the New England Farmer.

A gentleman in Newport, R. I. wishes to procure a complete set of the New England Farmer.—Any person having a perfect copy, clean, and in good order, may hear of a purchaser by applying to Mr Russell, the publisher, in Boston. 3t June 18.

Wanted,

Two copies of No. 32, vol. vii, of the New England Farmer, for which a liberal price will be paid by the publisher, or by J. Van Schaick, Esq. Lansinburg, New York. tf June 18.

Medical School in Boston.

The Courses of Lectures begin annually on the third Wednesday in October, and are continued daily for three months, on the following subjects:—

Anatomy and Surgery, by John C. Warren, M. D.
Chemistry, by John W. Webster, M. D.
Materia Medica, by Jacob Bigelow, M. D.
Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence, by Walter Channing, M. D.
Theory and Practice of Physic, by James Jackson, M.D.

The apparatus and collections of specimens used in illustrating the demonstrative courses, are very extensive. The fees for all the courses amount to $70. Board is obtained for about $3 per week.

This institution now offers greater advantages for the acquirement of a thorough Medical education, than it has done at any former period of its history. During the last two years the means of obtaining practical knowledge of the anatomical structure of the human body have been amply supplied to pupils, probably at a less expense than in any other of the schools in the United States. The opportunity of witnessing numerous important and capital operations in surgery, and of attending the clinical practice of one of the best regulated hospitals in this country, are gratuitously afforded to all who attend the lectures of the professors. 5t June 18.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	barrel.	4 00	5 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton.	102 00	108 00
Pearl, first sort,	"	120 00	130 00
BEANS, white,	bushel.	87	1 12
BEEF, mess,	barrel.	9 00	9 25
Cargo, No. 1,	"	7 25	7 50
Cargo, No. 2,	"	6 25	6 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound.	10	13
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	8
Skimmed milk,	"	2	3
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel.	5 37	5 50
Genesee,	"	5 25	5 62
Rye, best,	"	3 50	3 87
GRAIN, Corn,	bushel.	46	55
Rye,	"	65	67
Barley,	"		67
Oats,	"	37	42
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	cwt.	9 00	10 00
HOPS, 1st quality.	"	14 00	15 00
LIME,	cask.	85	90
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	ton.	3 75	4 00
PORK, clear,	barrel.	16 00	17 00
Navy, mess,	"	12 25	12 50
Cargo, No. 1,	"		12 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel.	1 75	
Orchard Grass,	"		3 00
Fowl Meadow,	"		4 00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	"		3 00
Red Top (*northern,*)	"	62	75
Lucerne,	pound.	38	50
White Honeysuckle Clover,	"		33
Red Clover, (northern)	"	7	8
French Sugar Beet,	"		1 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	"	55	50
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	"	30	35
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	42	40
Merino, half blood,	"	38	35
Merino, quarter washed,	"	33	33
Native, washed,	"	35	38
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	"		45
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	"	33	35
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	"	36	37

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR HAYWARD.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	8	10
whole hogs,	"	5	6
VEAL,	"	3	7
MUTTON	"	4	12
POULTRY,	"	10	24
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	12	14
Lump, best,	"	16	18
EGGS,	dozen.	11	12
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel.		85
Indian, retail,	"		70
POTATOS,	"		25
CIDER, [according to quality,]	barrel.	3 50	4 00

Brighton Market—*Monday, June 28.*

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day, 430 Beef Cattle, including 150 unsold last week. Unsold at the close of the market, 200 viz:—35 Cows and Calves, a few pairs of Working Oxen, about 30 Stores, 995 Sheep and Lambs, 143 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Extra, $4 75 a 5, good, 4 50 a 4 75, thinner, 3 75 a 4 25.

Cows and Calves—From $14 to 30—about 25 sold.

Working Oxen—No sales noticed.

Sheep and Lambs—$1 25 a 3.

Stores—Sales dull—none noticed.

Swine—Lots of 20 to 50 at 4 a 5c.; at retail, 4½ a 5½.

The market to-day was not quite so spirited as last Monday, although about the same number of Cattle were taken, and about the same number also remain unsold. The great 'glut' of Cattle at market appears to have been in consequence of large numbers of beautiful Cattle at New York market from Ohio, causing several drovers destined for that market, to shape their course for Brighton. There are several droves stopped, which could have been brought to market if wanted. There are also some of the Cattle unsold, which will be driven from this to some other market.

Wool.—There is an active demand for almost every description of Wools. Extensive sales of Fleeces have been made during the week, and our market is now nearly destitute of this article. An entire lot from the flock of W. R. Dickinson, Stubenville, Ohio, has been sold at 75c.; it has been pronounced by the several manufacturers who have examined it, to be the finest lot, of its size, ever offered in this market. Pulled Wool is scarce, and there is no Spanish in first hands. We understand that orders for Foreign Wool have been sent to London during the week.—*Cour.*

MISCELLANIES.

THE TEA-TABLE.

THOUGH all unknown to Greek and Roman song
The paler Hyson, and the dark Souchong;
Though black nor Green the warbled praises share
Of knightly Troubadour, or gay Trouvér,
Yet scorn not thou, as alien quite to numbers,
That friend to prattle, and that foe to slumbers,
Which Kien Long, imperial poet, praised
So high, that cent per cent its price was raised;
Which Pope himself would sometimes condescend
To place, commodious, at a couplet's end;
Which the sweet bard of Olney did not spurn,
Who sung the music of the 'hissing urn:'
Let her, who bale me write, enact the Muse,
Inspire my genius, and my Tea infuse:
So shall my verse the hovering Sylphs delight,
And critic Gnomes relinquish half their spite.
Clear, warm, and flowing as my liquid theme,
As sweet as sugar, and as soft as cream.
May it awhile engage the gentle fair,
Then gambol gaily in the morning air,
Twined in the tendrils of her nut-brown hair!

Who has not read in chronicle or fable,
Of good King Arthur and his famous Table,
Where Kay and Tristrem talk'd by fits and starts
Of love and murder, broken heads and hearts?
Like this the modern talk at time of tea,
Of the Round Table and its chivalry,
Who speak, with even voice and equal zest,
Of hearts ensnared, and heads absurdly drest.
'Tis true, a softer race the board environ,
Who corslets wear indeed, but not of iron;
Who play—but seldom combat by the card,
And drink—but drink not through the helmet barr'd.

Blackwood's Mag.

Lines attached to a trough of water placed for the accommodation of travellers, in the State of New York:—

Come, traveller, slake thy parching thirst,
And drive away dull care;
Thou need'st not broach thy little purse,
For I am free as air!
My source is on the mountain side,
My course is to the sea;
Then drink till thou art satisfied,
Yea, drink, for I am *free!*

LACING.—There are several prevailing errors in the mode of adapting clothes to the figure of the body, particularly among females. Clothes should be so made as to allow the full exercise of all its motions. The neglect of this precaution is productive of more mischief than is generally believed. The misery and suffering arising from it begin while we are yet in the cradle. When they have escaped from the nurses' hands, boys are left to nature. Girls have, for a while, the same chance as boys, in a freedom from bandages of all kinds; but, as they approach to womanhood, they are again put into trammels in the form of stays. The bad consequences of the pressure of stays are not immediately obvious, but they are not the less certain on that account. The girl writhes and twists to avoid the pinching which must necessarily attend the commencement of wearing stays tightly laced. The posture in which she finds ease is the one in which she will constantly be, until, at last, she will not be comfortable in any other, even when she is freed from the pressure that originally obliged her to adopt it. In this way most of the deformities to which young people are subject originate; and, unfortunately, it is not often that they are perceived until they have become considerable, and have existed too long to admit of remedy.

CHEAP ANTIDOTE.—There is not a house in the country that does not contain a remedy for poisoning, if instantly administered. It is nothing more than two tea-spoonfuls of made mustard, mixed in warm water. It acts as an instantaneous emetic. Making this simple antidote known may be the means of saving many a fellow creature from an untimely death.

EMIGRATION.—It is estimated that the number of emigrants from Ireland, to the U. States and to Canada, during the present year, will not be less than 50,000 persons.

The Greenock Advertiser states that the ship Robert Stewart was to leave that port for New York with 146 individuals, besides children. Several of the passengers are opulent. The ship General Pike was also preparing to leave with emigrants, chiefly mechanics. Several others were preparing. The ship Amulet was to leave Port Glasgow for New York, full of passengers. The ship Brunswick, is to sail from London for New York, with 200 emigrants, chiefly agriculturists. Besides the above, many vessels are advertised for America with passengers. Nearly 2000 passengers had sailed from Waterford. The rage for emigration was universal in England and Ireland, and had extended to Wales.

CINCINNATI.—We do not believe there has ever been a period when there was so much building going on in this city as at present. From careful observations, we may safely say that upwards of two hundred buildings have been commenced the present year, a large proportion of which are valuable brick ones; some of them are already finished and occupied, while others are in various stages of progress, from the digging of the cellar to roofing in. From present appearances we may fairly calculate upon five hundred buildings, at least, the present year. The population of Cincinnati is estimated at 28,000 and rapidly increasing.—*Cincinnati paper.*

CHILI ONIONS.—J. P. Donaldson, Esq. just arrived from Huasco, Chili, has presented to the Editor of the American Farmer, an Onion, which he brought from Chili, measuring sixteen inches in circumference, and weighing twentytwo ounces and a quarter. It had begun to decay, and had lost without doubt an inch in measurement, and three or four ounces in weight. Mr D. had other onions in a state of perfect preservation. What is most remarkable is the fact of these onions having been preserved during so long a voyage. The onions are evidently of the Portugal kind, and are very mild. Mr Donaldson informs us that they preserved water-melons, taken on board at Huasco, till they arrived at the latitude of Charleston, when the last one was cut and proved to be excellent.

LARGE STRAWBERRIES.—The Fruit Committee of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society have awarded the Premium of a Silver Medal to Mr Daniel Kochersperger, for the production of the largest and finest strawberries exhibited for the inspection of the Society this season. These strawberries, says Poulson's Advertiser, were of the Bourbon species,—60 of the largest fill a quart, and measuring four inches round, less one-sixteenth of an inch. [Our friend Mr Hagge-ston of Charlestown has excelled this; having exhibited Strawberries at the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, measuring *five and a half inches* in circumference—and an inch and a half is considerable in a strawberry.]

INDIA RUBBER.—This valuable product, first made known by La Condamine, in 1736, is the juice of several species of trees growing in South America. It flows from the trees as a milky fluid, which soon hardens upon exposure to the air. Various attempts have been made to transport it to Europe in its fluid state, without success. Its application to the arts is various, but until recently, no advantage has been taken of one of its most remarkable properties, its elasticity. Two ingenious chemists of Paris, Messrs Rattier and Guibal, by an entirely new solvent and a very delicate process, have succeeded *in spinning it into threads of various sizes.* This is subsequently woven into suspenders, garters, surgical bandages for ruptures, fractured or dislocated limbs, &c.

In washing jewelry, or anything ornamented with gold, it is a great improvement to pour a few drops of sal-volatile into the suds prepared for that purpose.

TRANSPLANTING.—An experiment of a novel and extraordinary description was undertaken at Derby last week, in the transplantation of a tree of large dimensions, the Weeping Ash, which has so long been the admiration of the public. This beautiful tree has been removed without sustaining any damage, to the picturesque domains of Chatsworth, where his Grace the Duke of Devonshire has selected a most appropriate situation for it in the north front of his princely mansion. On wresting up the tree with the well-adapted and powerful machine applied for the purpose, it is calculated that the resistance of about fourteen tons of soil, in which its widely-spreading roots were embedded, was to be removed. The weight of the tree in the state in which it was conveyed, a distance of twentyeight miles, to its present situation, is understood to be from seven to eight tons. One of the roots drawn up had extended itself more than twentyeight feet from the bole of the tree.

ANACONDA.—There is in Peale's Museum, an Anaconda, about fourteen feet long, and a Boa Constrictor eleven or twelve. The former is said by a New York paper to be particularly tame, and fawns upon its master. A rabbit was lately given to the Boa, which he at first disregarded, but afterwards he seized by a sudden movement upon the nose of his prey, threw several coils about him with incredible agility and fairly squeezed him to death. The manner of eating was by 'pushing his mouth and throat gradually over his prey, much in the same manner that a shoe is pushed upon a child's foot.'

INSOLVENTS IN ENGLAND.—During last year, 4000 persons took the benefit of the Insolvent Act. Their debts amounted to £11,000,000, and the dividends paid, amounted on an average to fourpence farthing in the pound.

CHINESE ADVERTISEMENT.—'*Chang-chaou-lai* who issues this thanksgiving advertisement, lives outside the south gate, in Great Tranquillity lane, where he has opened an incense smoking musquito shop. On the evening of the 12th inst. two of his fellow workmen, in the shop, Nesahung and Atik, employed a stupifying drug, which by its fumes sunk all the partners in a deep sleep, during which they robbed the shop of all the money, clothes, &c, which they could carry away. Next morning when the partners awoke, no trace was to be found of these two men. If any good people know where they are, and will give information, a thank offering in flowery red paper of four dollars will be presented. If both the booty and the two men be seized, and delivered over at my little shop, ten dollars will be presented. Decidedly I will not eat my words. This advertisement is true.'

Mr Nicholas Norris, of Baltimore county, has, at his farm, Mulberry Grove, situate about two and a half miles from town, on the York road, 50,000 worms now engaged in spinning silk.

Green pease were sold in London, on the 29th of April, at *one guinea* per quart.

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☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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